

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LIV.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 24

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd November, at No. 12, Hankow Road, Shanghai, the wife of CHAS. RUDOLPH, of a daughter.

On the 25th November, at Tientsin, the wife of W. M. HOWELL, of a son.

On the 25th November, at Singapore, the wife of JOHN ANDERSON, of a daughter.

On the 26th November, at No. 8D, Yangtsepoo Road, Shanghai, the wife of B. PLASCHKE, of a son.

On the 28th November, at Shanghai, the wife of R. STAHLBERG, of a daughter.

On the 28th November, at No. 7, Soochow Road, Shanghai, the wife of R. STAHLBERG, of a daughter.

On the 28th November, at No. 7, Peking Road, Shanghai, the wife of H. DIXON, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 12th October, at the home of his sister Mrs. E. L. WAGNER, Berwyn, Illinois, U.S.A., OLIVER COTTRA LESLIE, formerly of Shanghai.

On the 27th November, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, LEONADIO M. H. OZORIO, aged 33 years.

On the 27th November, at Shanghai, ALBERT WEICHEL, late of the Russo-Chinese Bank, aged 28 years.

On the 2nd December, at St. Paul's College, MARGARET RICHENDA, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Victoria, aged 8 years.

On the 3rd December, at 5.30 a.m., at his residence, Stanley Street, CHOA CHEE BEE, J.P., for over 30 years Compradore to the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., aged 65 years. Deeply regretted.

On the 3rd December, at the Peak Hospital, FINLAY GLEN HENDERSON, son of Mrs. HENDERSON, of Ashton Terrace, Glasgow, aged 21 years.

On the 4th December, GEORGE GRAHAM, a native of Paisley, aged 39 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 1st November arrived per M. M. steamer *Yarra*, on the 1st December (31 days); and the American mail of the 7th November arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, on the 6th December (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The capture of General Malvar and his followers by the U.S. troops is daily expected in Batangas.

Sir Ernest Satow, after his visits to Nanking and Hankow on H.M.S. *Talbot*, proceeded with her to Taku.

General Dordard is going south from Weihaiwai to take command of the British garrison at Shanghai.

The French Chamber has passed the bill for the proposed loan against the security of the Chinese indemnity.

Sr. Pedro Paterno has declined the presidency of the Filipino Peace Commission. Sr. Leon Guerrero is therefore President, and Sr. Paterno Vice-president.

Smallpox is now raging in the southern islands of the Philippine Archipelago. The Civil Commission is passing an act for compulsory universal vaccination.

The *Echo de Chine* says that the missions of Yunnan and northern Manchuria have satisfactorily arranged with the Chinese Government all the questions arising out of the Boxer troubles.

It is announced in Paris that the French Minister has had a prolonged audience with the King of Siam, and that questions affecting France and Siam were discussed in a friendly spirit. French consulates have been established at Angkor and Battambang.

A report received in Japan from a Russian source states that the compensation claimed by Russia in return of the transfer of the Shan-haikwan and Newchwang railway is not great. It is also stated that Russia is now preparing to evacuate Newchwang and transfer the local administration to the Chinese authorities.

News from Nanking reports that H.E. Liu Kung-yi has recently sent a memorial to the Throne to the effect that, as a large sum of money is required to relieve the sufferers from the late inundations of the Yangtze, he begs that the sale of substantive official ranks be extended for another year in the provinces under his jurisdiction as a means of obtaining the necessary funds for that purpose.

Mr. Goto, the Director of the Formosan Administrative Bureau, passed through Kobe recently on his way to Tokyo. Questioned by a Press representative as to the rumoured retirement of Baron Kodama, the Governor-General of Formosa and Minister of War, from the former post, Mr. Goto made the cautious answer that it was not advisable that the Governor-General of Formosa should hold another post.

A special Seoul despatch to the *Osaka Mainichi* dated the 19th inst. says that a despatch from the Governor of Kan-Kiang-do states that Russians are sending telegraph poles from the Amur with the object of constructing a line between the Amur and Ching-kiang, but the Governor is unable to prevent the transportation. The report states that Russia has not yet obtained the approval of the Korean Government.

The St. Petersburg newspapers confirm the projected visit in March next of an extraordinary Chinese Embassy, to further commercial relations between Russia and China. That may only be an excuse, and the real reason the establishment of a protectorate over, or the cession of, Manchuria. Renter states that the existence of a Russo-Chinese agreement concerning the terms of the Russian withdrawal from Manchuria is officially admitted.

Referring to the quotation from a letter in the *Times* on the nominal relations between Siam and Kelantan, a Straits paper claims to have some reason to understand that the question has at last been put on a satisfactory basis, and that Siam does not in the least propose any course of interference with the authority of the rulers of Kelantan and Tringganu in any commercial agreements they may enter into with British subjects. This being so, a very proper solution has been arrived at in regard to novel pretensions that might have involved Siam in a misunderstanding with a Power that is absolutely and from disinterested motives a thorough friend of Siam, and an entire sympathiser with Siam's efforts to retain her supremacy over her own dominions.

The Tsar has received Marquis Ito in audience at St. Petersburg and conferred upon him the order of St. Alexander Nevsky. Marquis Ito will remain for some time in St. Petersburg. The Russian authorities and newspapers are gratified that the visit of the Marquis is tending to convince Japan of Russia's good will, and preparing the way for a *rapprochement* of the two empires. The *Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg believes that the rumour is well founded that the Manchurian negotiations have been dropped in consequence of Japan's objections. The *Novoe Vremya* expresses hopes that Marquis Ito is convinced of Russia's desire for peace and friendship between Japan and herself. The St. Petersburg journal expresses itself unable to understand the Japanese Press fearing an alliance with Russia; such an alliance, however, is unripe yet, the two countries must find common interests first. The *Novoe Vremya* adds that it can understand third parties' objections to a Russo-Japanese alliance, but it hopes that Marquis Ito will prevent the Japanese from becoming the dupes of their alleged well-wishers.

COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 3rd December.)

The cotton mill industry has not proved out in North China to be the mine of wealth that was somewhat too fondly looked forward to by its originators. The pioneers have, in fact, found the usual result—that they have had to pay dearly for their experience and that they, who had the courage of their convictions and started an enterprise fraught with benefits to their kind in the not distant future, have themselves had to bear the quips and slings of outrageous fortune. One, the Yablong Cotton Mill is so hopelessly embarrassed that its chief creditors have insisted on selling the affair by public auction, while the International Mill acknowledges the loss of one fourth of its capital and straightly informs its shareholders that only by facing the loss can it hold forth any hope of being able to stem the tide of misfortune. That the directors of these companies were to blame for taking too sanguine a view at the beginning of the enterprise, without waiting to see its first results, goes without saying, and they would be now the first to acknowledge the fault. Most men can be wise after the event, but it is only fair to say that at the time the sky was clear, and even the wisest failed to appreciate the signs of the coming tempest. Even at the beginning there were, however, difficulties which the experience of the past might have anticipated. The capital of the mills is largely Chinese, and anyone might have anticipated that, being so, the Chinese would not and might have striven for the success of the various undertakings. It is, however, one of the characteristics of the Chinese that no matter how much they have at stake they are readily led away by the chance of an immediate profit. True to this instinct, and momentarily forgetting how much they had at stake, they were no loth to corner the cotton market. A wiser and clearer-headed race would have seen that thereby they were working against their own permanent interests; but when did such wise ideas ever enter a Chinese head? It was far more consonant with Chinese modes of thought to have a good gamble before entering on the steady work of manufacture; and the good gamble they were determined to have. So much might have been foreseen by the European management at the beginning, and probably was, but they were too much committed to the various schemes to seem to seek to throw cold water on them, and hence the first earnings were divided, and no expense spared to bring every department at the start up to the most perfect condition. In many respects they were right, even though this had to be done at a sacrifice; and it is certain that as yet no one had any reason to expect the political whirlwind that in a few weeks bore fair to undo in China the work and the struggles of nearly sixty years. But a bold and Chinese merchant dearly loves a gamble, and cannot, very well, owing that the long run he must lose by it, remain from taking a hand, he has also a very good idea when he settles himself down to business of making the best of the situation; and the directors of the various companies did not hesitate to build on this hope. Other industries, as silk and sugar, have had the same difficulties to surmount, and have surmounted them successfully. There is little doubt that this would have eventually come true with cotton, though probably the time occupied would have been longer than the original founders of the industry anticipated. They were not, however, to have the opportunity of trying the experiment. In June, 1900, the pent-up

gases that had been silently accumulating in Peking, had been neglected, suddenly burst, and for a whole year the entire part of North China, the principal mart for the products of the mills, was reduced to anarchy. It became only a choice of evils, whether to work or close up. Heavy stocks of raw cotton were on hand or contracted for, and in either case had to be paid for, while heavy charges for advances had to be provided for. Under the best of circumstances it is an expensive matter to close even momentarily a large industrial concern; to shut down under the circumstances seemed little better than suicidal, so probably wisely, for the best interests of all, the concerns were kept at work with the full knowledge that they were being run at the expense of capital, and that none, if they ceased at all, could hope to do so without a very serious readjustment of their capital accounts. On the other hand it is well to remember that both companies commenced work on a capital that proved insufficient for their requirements. The Yablong Company, with a paid up capital of five hundred and seventy thousand taels, spent on its land and plant seven hundred and thirty-six, while the International, with a capital of eight hundred and forty, spent eighty thousand over the million. This, however, is, it need hardly be said, the besetting sin of all China undertakings—indeed it may be said of such undertakings over the world. In a few cases, exceptional causes at the beginning enable such a company to overcome early these preliminary difficulties, but in too many they remain as a weight slung round the shoulders of the original pioneers. The Yablong Company, finding all hope of escape cut off, and an appeal to the shareholders unfruitful, has unfortunately been compelled to see its property placed on the market with little hope of its realising much above the mere value of the land and materials. The other company, with better prospects of success, having within the last few months not only paid its interest out of earnings but being in a position to reduce its indebtedness some six per cent., is offering debentures to its shareholders and lenders to the amount of half a million taels. The new capital, loan and debenture, would thus amount to 1,128,800 taels. On the other hand, the amount spent in land, buildings and plant—acknowledged to be in perfect order and of the most suitable nature—less the 70,000 proposed to be written off, would be 1,070,000 taels. As in the profitable portion of the year past the company succeeded in making a profit in all of 38,000, and may reasonably expect a good deal more when business becomes again regularly established, it seems to be fairly probable that the shareholders will obtain a reasonable return on their reduced capital within a not long extended period. Should nothing unforeseen occur—and indications are on the whole favourable—the new industry may be considered as passed its teething time, and we may look forward to the manufacture of cotton in China as a permanent industry of the land.

The *Union* (Shanghai) says:—"The German military authorities are doing their best to stop the rowdiness of their soldiers and in consequence of the stabbing of a Chinaman and other little jokes, it is said, the liberty of all the men has been stopped. As we stated before, the conduct of the men must cause the officers a lot of apprehensions. The only troops in Shanghai who have not been disgraced by the conduct of some of the more Asiatic, that is, the Japanese and the Russians." This paragraph might be recommended to the notice of General Voyron and also of certain German military critics of the recent operations in China.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

(Daily Press, 3rd December.)

If the belief of the correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg, that there is a good foundation for the rumour that the Manchurian negotiations have been dropped in consequence of Japan's objections, should turn out to be correct, then the result can only be termed remarkable. It is of course unwise to build upon this expression of belief as yet, but the correspondent in question is not likely to have committed himself to such a statement without some grounds. Coming in conjunction with the indubitable evidence of better feelings between Russia and Japan, the news acquires additional significance. The recent visit of a Japanese commercial mission to Odessa, where they were warmly welcomed, has been followed by quite an ovation to Marquis Ito, who after an interview with Count LAMSDORFF on the 26th November has now been received by the Tsar himself and decorated with a high order. A visit to M. DE WITTE, the Minister of Finance, is also arranged. We were told by *REUTERS* last week that the Marquis was confident that the interviews would do much to end the misunderstandings between Russia and Japan, and that his visit alone was proof that the relations between the two countries are more cordial than they are supposed to be. It cannot be supposed that political matters interesting the two countries were not discussed during the meeting of the Japanese statesman and his hosts, but it would not be profitable to speculate yet on what lines the discussion was conducted. It has been obvious recently that Russia is not unwilling to court the friendship of the youngest among the great powers. The St. Petersburg and other Russian semi-official papers have hinted one or less broadly during the current year of the advantages promised to Japan by an understanding with Russia, and the Russian authorities in the Far East have certainly avoided such behaviour in matters where the Japanese are concerned as they have for instance exhibited toward British interests. Russia, as is well known, is anxious to appear as the Asiatic champion. Japan claims much the same. Marquis Ito, in his speech at the Metropolitan Club in Paris on the 24th October, said with regard to China that he believed the Japanese to be the only people in the Orient who fully understood the significance of both the old Chinese civilisation and the new Western civilisation. He considered it a noble mission for his country to try to play a leading rôle as a "broker nation" in the future maintenance of peace in the Orient. With both Russia and Japan assuming such an attitude toward Asiatic affairs, it is clear that, if both are sincere and not merely self-seeking, force of circumstances tends to bring them together. The outstanding difficulties are many. Russian claims in Manchuria, Russian and Japan pretensions in Korea, and conflicting commercial interests, all make a satisfactory understanding difficult to attain. For the advantage of all nations with dealings, commercial and otherwise, in the Far East a condition of harmony between Russia and Japan is to be hoped for, and there is no doubt that such harmony would tend to the lessening of friction between Great Britain and Russia, owing to the excellent relations existing between the former country and Japan. A number of English writers, recently have been advocating an attempt to establish a better feeling between our Government and

that of the Tsar. A Russo-Japanese *entente* would certainly conduce to the possibility of this attempt.

(*Daily Press*, 5th December.)

We hazarded the opinion two days ago that a Russo-Japanese *entente* would conduce to the possibility of an attempt, recently advocated by a number of English writers, to establish a better feeling between our Government and that of the Tsar. The remarks of the *Noroe Vremya* of St. Petersburg, as telegraphed by our London correspondent on the 3rd instant, suggest that an alliance between Russia and Japan, interpreted by certain Russian politicians would have the very reverse effect. When the *Noroe Vremya* spoke of understanding third parties' objections to the alliance and of hoping that Marquis Ito would prevent the Japanese from becoming dupes of their alleged well-wishers, it is fairly plain what country was hinted at in the expression "third parties" and "well-wishers." However, the Russian newspaper, though deprecating Japan listening to Great Britain, confesses itself unable to suggest to the Japanese any immediate grounds for an alliance with Russia. The two countries must find common interests first, it says. We have already suggested one reason for alliance, if only both Powers are sincere in their anxiety to stand forth as the champions of Asia as opposed to the rest of the world. This would be a very powerful common interest, if, as we say, both Powers are honest in their protestations. It is to be feared that the hypothesis is untenable. Russia has yet to give her first indication of disinterestedness, in her behaviour toward Asiatic nations. Japan, in spite of her war against China, has a certain right to pose as she does. Nevertheless, should the Tsar's advisers suffer his declarations and those of his ministers to be carried out, a Russo-Japanese alliance might be capable of realisation. It is such an alliance which might render less distant the drawing together of Great Britain and Russia, for which certain writers in some of the home magazines have been earnestly arguing.

CONCERNING ALLIANCES.

(*Daily Press*, 6th December.)

Discussions of alliances, probable or otherwise, are just now popular with magazine and journalistic writers all over the civilised world. It seems to be felt that the progress of affairs recently has necessitated some re-arrangement of relations between the Powers. Not long ago, it may be remembered, we drew attention to the hints given in certain quarters on the Continent of Europe that the Triple Alliance might not be renewed. This rumour was partly due, no doubt, to the warmth of the Franco-Italian demonstrations, arising out of a visit of the Italian fleet to the coast of France. There was also behind it the uncertainty as to the course of events in Austria Hungary when the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH dies, breaking the bond which at present holds together the German and other elements in his empire. But two occurrences more than anything else have tended to alter the aspect of international affairs. One is the appearance of the United States as an Imperial, as well as a great commercial, Power; and the other is the recent crisis in China. The first has brought about among the Continental nations a strong feeling of antagonism to the States, which makes for a closer friendship between them and ourselves, the victims of unreasoning Anglophobia. The Chinese crisis has brought the troops of all the

military nations into contact and unconsciously produced certain groupings, some temporary, others of a more enduring nature. Much was heard some months ago of the cordiality of the Franco-German forces; judging by General VOYRON'S recently published letters, this was much exaggerated. On the other hand, there is unhappily no reason to doubt the hostility of the French and British troops, though not of the generals. The British and Russians again came very near to actual fighting, though in this case it was not mere racial antagonism but territorial disputes which occasioned the differences. The American and British troops were on the best of terms all through the campaign. The Americans received to a less extent the benefit of the suspicions levelled against the other Anglo-Saxons. The British and Germans both acted in harmony with the celebrated "Agreement," and in spite of the dislike manifested by German critics for our Indian soldiers no serious quarrel took place. The Japanese, notwithstanding anti-Asiatic prejudices, succeeded in compelling general respect. Since the termination of the China campaign events have occurred to strengthen or modify the tendencies therein visible. Anglophobia is at present rampant in Germany, and in a less degree in France. Continental feeling toward the United States has not grown more favourable. The hollowness of Franco-German friendship has been demonstrated. Between Britain and Russia the situation is considerably less strained. At a very opportune moment, therefore, an article appeared in the November number of the *National Review* discussing British foreign policy, with particular reference to the subject of alliances. It is not surprising to hear that the article has created a certain amount of sensation, as, seemingly the work of several hands, it shows that many persons, thoroughly informed about British external politics, have been arriving slowly, and perhaps reluctantly, at the same conclusions. The gist of the article is that Great Britain would be well advised to attempt to arrive, at an understanding with Russia, abandoning as hopeless the cherished idea of closer relations with Germany. This is by no means a new idea, but it is developed by the *National Review* writer or writers more cautiously and with better knowledge than by any who have previously discussed the question in print. The present ill-feeling between Britain and Russia, it is declared, has been perpetually fostered at Berlin; yet, "of all the countries in the world, the Power which would have most reason to rue the substitution of Germany for Great Britain as mistress of the sea, would be Russia. . . . There is an idea growing steadily amongst Germans that Germany should expand into an empire branching from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf. . . . Such is the objective of these ambitious dreamers, known as the Pan-Germanic League, a body most tenderly regarded by the German Government, and it embodies a policy as antagonistic to Russia as the German naval programme is to England."

We cannot attempt here to give the arguments in the *National Review* article against striving any more for Germany's friendship or for cultivating that of Russia. We may, however, quote an extract from the *Times*, dealing with the article in question, which not only sketches the writers' ideas, but also criticises them to a certain extent. "There is," says the *Times*, "no real bitterness of feeling to divide the British Empire from the Russian Empire, and still less reason

"why either the one or the other should be made the cat's-paw of a third Power. We must point out, however, that, while it is true, beyond all doubt, that 'the raw material for an Anglo-Russian agreement abounds,' there are doubtful elements in the suggestions which are put forward in the *National Review*. The abstention of Russia from any attempt to interfere with the *status quo* in Egypt practically concedes nothing new, while, on the other hand, to give Russia, so far as we are concerned, a completely free hand in disposing of the Balkan Peninsula would be to ignore not only the rights of the Sultan, but those of the independent States of Rumania and Bulgaria, which British policy has so largely contributed to establish and develop. To abstain from favouring the development of German schemes of expansion in Asiatic Turkey is another matter. Our proposed co-operation in securing for Russia a commercial outlet on the Persian Gulf does not appear to be balanced by any *quid pro quo*. By far the most important point, however, in these suggestions is that of an understanding, in the Far East, between Great Britain and Russia, including Japan and providing for her interests on the mainland. If such an understanding could be arrived at, recognising not in words only, but in reality—the predominant authority of the British Empire in the Yangtze Valley, the similar position of Russia in Manchuria and Mongolia, and an exclusive sphere of influence in Corea for Japan, the foundation would be laid, no doubt, of a really conservative policy in regard to China." We may echo the remark of the *Times*:—"How far a policy of this kind is within the limits of practical politics we do not undertake to say."

BLAKE PIER.

(*Daily Press*, 4th December.)

On the 29th November, 1900, rather more than a year ago, the Blake Pier was opened with no little ceremony, and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, by His Excellency the Governor. The occasion had been looked forward to with some expectation. The pier was something greatly superior to its predecessors, the old wooden Pedder's wharves, which had hitherto done duty as the central landing-place in the city of Victoria. It was hoped and believed that a pier worthy of the port and the Colony was now to take the place of the short, shabby, and inconmodious wharves which up to the date of the new Reclamation had disgraced the water-front of the city. A rumour had also found currency that the Clock Tower, which, though at some little distance, has always been associated with the landing-place at this point, was shortly to be moved down to the new pier, and Sir HENRY BLAKE'S expected speech was therefore listened to with more than usual interest, not only because the Clock Tower in its present position has ceased to be either ornamental or useful, but because it has become a serious obstruction to the tide of traffic in Queen's Road Central, and is lost amidst the surrounding buildings. There was also in connection with the new pier a great and manifest want, which it was felt would seriously impair its usefulness, and this was the apparent absence of any provision for the shelter of passengers from the fiery heat of the sun or the pitiless pelting of summer rains. Former wharves had been disfigured by clumsy but useful matsheils, which, though not always a very

efficient shelter from wind and rain, had served to shade waiting passengers from the rays of the sun. It is true that the sheds speedily became dilapidated and were sometimes carried off bodily by typhoons, but they afforded a shelter when on the wharf, though perhaps a precarious one. Something more permanent and more worthy of the new structure was looked for, and with good reason. A large site had been prepared in front of the pier, which had been constructed without any sordid considerations of cost. The ratepayers were not averse to a handsome vote being taken for the effective completion of the work, and no one was disposed to cavil at any reasonable sum being placed in the estimates for the purpose.

The assembly were not disappointed. Sir HENRY BLAKE did allude, and in an uncertain language, to the needed addition to the pier. He said:—"I am glad to hear from the Director of Public Works that the timely precaution has been taken to so arrange the foundations that in time to come the Clock Tower may be erected at the base of the Pier. I hope that by next year I shall be able to include in the Estimates a sum to provide for the removal of the Clock Tower from its present position, where it is a serious obstruction to traffic, and its replacement at the base of this Pier." His Excellency, in further proof of his abiding interest in the matter, subsequently called for plans for a new Clock Tower, a prize being offered for the best designs. This was awarded to Mr. FISHER, of the Public Works Department, who sent in a very handsome design which included waiting-rooms for passengers using the pier, as well as a Clock Tower that would prove a most effective ornament to the water front, while at the same time its clock would be visible for miles along the harbour and shore. This design has been in the hands of the Government for many months, during which there has been plenty of time to obtain tenders for the work and to put it in hand. But we are not aware that it has got any further than to receive approval as the best design, and we should be most agreeably surprised to learn that a tender had been accepted and the work authorised. It would be a thousand pities to delay this work. The reconstruction of the Clock Tower is part of the scheme of the creation of a suitable public landing-place for the City; it has been re-named, very fittingly, after the present Governor, and it would be a matter for sincere regret if, after deferring its construction, it should be left to his successor to erect or to cancel as he pleased. Sir HENRY BLAKE need not fear for a want of funds. There is money enough to provide for the comfort of the thousands of persons who have to use Blake Pier by giving it a shelter from the elements. His Excellency appeared to entertain no misgivings on the subject a year ago, and the revenue has not declined since. The contemplated sanitary works will no doubt cost a great deal, but they must not shoulder all other works out of the way. Nor should Sir HENRY allow his courage to ooze through the tips of his fingers. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is not likely to begrudge a small outlay which can be shown to be not only desirable but necessary. We hope therefore that His Excellency the Governor, if he has any lingering doubts on the subject, will throw them promptly overboard, take his courage in both hands, and manfully accepting responsibility, give orders for the immediate prosecution of this much needed, long discussed, and generally hoped for improvement.

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 5th December.)

It is to be devoutly hoped that the Government will give early effect to the eminently practical recommendations, which we have already noticed, of the three Commissioners who recently reported on the difficulties connected with obtaining and retaining private chair and ricksha coolies. Appendix F, the admirably concise draft Bill, should be taken in hand, and The Private Coolie Ordinance of 1901 passed through the Legislative Council and made operative at the earliest possible opportunity. There are also other divisions of the Chinese coolie class who urgently need bringing under control. If the ordinary unregistered street coolie could be kept in check in some such way as it is proposed to deal with chair-bearers and ricksha-drawers, a great boon would be conferred on the whole community. The native labouring classes are getting increasingly troublesome from day to day. For instance, there exists a legalised tariff of hire for street coolies, but it is actually null and void, as it is distinctly stated that nothing in the scale affects a mutual private arrangement. The inevitable result is that in the case of luggage-carrying, furniture-moving, or any of the thousand and one odd jobs for which outside labour is generally requisitioned, these men with bamboos and ropes cannot be engaged, except on their own arbitrary terms, which, invariably, are exorbitantly in excess of the legal standard. Refusal to accept these terms is instantly met with what is tantamount to a boycott. These men, naturally, are the veriest raff, many of them being confirmed opium-smokers, and all of them lead a shiftless, hand-to-mouth existence that puts them on a par with the Neapolitan *lazzaroni* of a generation ago, who, once they had enough for the day's macaroni, resolutely refused to stir either foot or finger, thus giving a new reading to the expression: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The amount of vilification and foul language that literally floods forth from an angered coolie, bearer or drawer, can only be partly measured, even by those who speak and understand their dialect, although the accompanying gesticulations and facial contortions are broadly indicative of what is meant. The insolent and insistent loquacity of some of these pampered servants not infrequently overpasses all decent bounds. Occasional applications of the provisions of Sections 15 and 16 should act as a wholesome deterrent. It needs no great length of local residence to come to the conclusion that the servant question, private and public, in-door and out-door, requires the most urgent attention. And, despite the adverse report on the matter of the registration of domestic servants by the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce—pertinently alluded to, in Appendix K, by His Honour Mr. JUSTICE SERCOMBE SMITH—there is a very large and weighty consensus of public opinion to the exact contrary. When the out-door gentry have been dealt with, then the domestic confraternity—boys, cooks, etc.,—can, in due turn, be wheeled into line.

News received in Manila from Honolulu says the U.S. War Department has lately decided that hereafter transports will not stop at Honolulu unless there is a special object in having them take that route, such as the shipping there of supplies of men. The plan of the Department is to try sending the ships by the great circle route, as the largest vessel in the transport service can carry enough coal to make the complete trip without encroaching too much upon the cargo space.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 1st December, 7.30 p.m.
An Imperial Decree has been issued, which deposes the heir apparent, Pu Chun, owing to his father, Prince Tuan, having been the author of last year's troubles in China. Pu Chun has been granted a brevet dukedom, and has been ordered to leave the Imperial Palace immediately.

Chang Teh-yi, the former English tutor of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 5th inst. in the Council Chamber. Present—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

Major-General Sir W. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General).

Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. C. McI. MESSER (Acting Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 69 and 70 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 14) and moved its adoption.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was adopted.

REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS laid on the table the report of the Public Works Committee (No. 7).

SALARIES OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table correspondence relating to the increase of salaries of subordinate officers. This contained a letter sent by H.E. the Governor to the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain with extracts from report of proceedings of the Finance Committee at a meeting held on 10th October, 1901, and of the Legislative Council at a meeting held on the 17th October, 1901. The letter was to the following effect:—

"When the estimates were being considered, I found that a very strong feeling existed among the Unofficial Members that any increase of salaries granted to the subordinate officers should date from the 1st January of the present year. I undertook to forward their unanimous recommendation to this effect, and I do so now with a strong recommendation that the views expressed by the Unofficial Members, and shared by every member of the Legislative Council, may be acceded to. I attach a report of the proceedings, and if you concur in my recommendation I shall be glad to receive a reply by telegram."

In reply to this letter the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain wired as follows:—

"In reply to your despatch No. 426, October, proposal approved."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY submitted the following correspondence relating to the intermittent water supply:—

Registrar-General's Office,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1901.

Sir,—The cutting off of the water supply for the greater part of the day causes, as His Excellency is no doubt aware, serious inconvenience to very many persons.

2. From 1897 to 1900 I lived in Caine Road, and the crowds of Chinese who obtained water from a hydrant placed at the corner of Peel Street and Caine Road shewed that the inhabitants of the houses in the neighbourhood did not receive enough water through the pipes laid on to their houses. When there was no water to be obtained from the hydrant the Chinese used to draw it from the drain which runs down Peel Street. I do not know where the water in the drain came from, but it was very dirty.

3. On one occasion no water reached the house in which I was living for 48 hours, and a house in the near neighbourhood was frequently without water for longer periods.

4. There are many four-story houses inhabited by Chinese in which the water never reaches the top story, and the people living there are dependent upon the complaisance of their neighbours for water.

5. It is hardly to be expected that the improvement in the water-supply will keep pace with the increase of population, and I submit that the inconvenience caused by these recurrent water-famines, which may reasonably be regarded as inevitable, is so great and so widespread that permanent measures should be taken to reduce it as far as possible.

6. I venture to suggest, but with all deference as I have no expert knowledge of the subject, that an increase in the number of street hydrants would be of some effect in procuring a fairer distribution of the water available.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. BREWIN;

Registrar-General.

Minute by the Director of Public Works.
Honourable COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

It is undoubtedly the case that many top floors of houses do not obtain a supply of water under the intermittent system, being deprived of it by their neighbours on the lower floors, who draw it all off before it can rise to the top floors. The same thing happens as regards the houses situated on the upper levels being deprived of water by those on the lower levels, and it is well-nigh impossible to prevent this.

To provide street fountains in considerable numbers, in addition to having water laid on to the houses, would mean a greater consumption and waste, and would almost inevitably cause a more frequent or more prolonged application of the intermittent system than at present.

Given the rainfall, our waterworks are about adequate for the wants of the City.

The rainfalls of the past four years have formed an exceptionally low series:—

1898 1899 1900 1901 to date.

inches 57 72½ 73½ 54

but notwithstanding this, the intermittent supply has only been in force for 52 days in 1899 and 15 days in 1900. The rainfall this year is no less than 30 inches below the average, and but little has fallen since August 19th.

I do not, therefore, consider it advisable to adopt extensive temporary measures such as are proposed by the Honourable Registrar-General.

W. C.

Minute by the Governor.

Honourable COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

I should like to know from the D.P.W. if there are any means by which the grave inconveniences caused by the intermittent supply can be lessened, without unduly increasing the danger of exhausting our water supply before the next rainy season.

H. A. B.

Minute by the Director of Public Works.
Honourable COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

In reply to His Excellency's query, I would point out that the difficulties in the way of ensuring a supply of water to all houses in a City such as this, under the intermittent system, are very great.

To begin with, the houses in the City vary in level to the extent of 600 feet and at the

Peak 800 feet. The mains are of comparatively small diameter, being designed for a constant supply, and the result is that the houses on a lower level are able to draw off the whole supply and thus prevent water reaching those on a higher level.

The water, in passing to the low-level zone of the City is employed in working motors to pump up the supply to the high-level zone. When the constant system of supply is in force, practically the whole of the water supplied to the lower level zone is used in working the motors, but, when the intermittent system is in force, the bulk of the water has to be allowed to flow through bye-passes, without working the motors, which are too slow in their action to allow the large quantity required to pass through them. Consequently, the motors can only pump a very limited quantity under existing conditions.

Fortunately, the steam pumping-engine, which is used for the Peak supply, can be utilised instead, otherwise the high levels would be practically without water.

From what I have stated, it will be gathered that the intermittent system involves much arrangement and trouble to get it into proper working order, and this has been the greater on this occasion on account of the personnel of the staff employed in connection with waterworks having been entirely changed within the past two years. There is also the fact that enormous extensions of the City have recently been made both on the high and low levels.

Every endeavour has been made to ensure a supply to all houses, with, I believe, large, though evidently not complete, success.

The case of Mr. C. S. Sharp, which recently appeared in the newspapers, well illustrates the difficulties I have represented, as a neighbour of his, whose house is closely adjoining and at a higher level, I am informed, received a share of water daily.

With regard to Belilios and other Terraces, from which complaints have also appeared in the papers, the difficulties I have referred to are aggravated by the fact that, in most cases, all the houses are supplied through one service, the result being that those served first obtain all the available supply and prevent it reaching their neighbours. I have given instructions for a fountain to be fixed in this case in order to enable the upper houses to obtain some water.

In the case of tenement houses, the landlords should insist upon the ground-floor tenants contenting themselves with a reasonable allowance of water so that the upper-floor tenants may stand a chance of obtaining some.

Judging from the diminution in the number of complaints reaching me, I infer that the arrangements are now working well. I regret that I should have appeared to treat complaints with indifference or discourtesy, but it would have been impossible for me, to reply to them without almost entirely neglecting my numerous other duties.

W. C.

ALTERATION OF STANDING ORDERS.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL submitted the following motion:—

That the Standing Rules and Orders of this Council made in pursuance of Article XIX of the Royal Instructions of the 19th day of January, 1858, and dated the 9th day of June, 1896, and amended by the Legislative Council on the 11th day of June, 1900, be further amended as follows:—

(a.) That the present Rules and Orders 1 and 2 of the said Rules and Orders be omitted and that the following Rule be substituted therefor to be numbered 1: "The meetings of the Legislative Council shall be held on such day and hour as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor"; and that the subsequent Standing Rules and Orders be renumbered accordingly.

(b.) That the present Rule and Order 3 be amended by deleting the word "special" before the word "meeting."

(c.) That the present Rule and Order 9 be amended by deleting the words "After which the orders of the day shall be read by the Clerk."

(d.) That paragraph 5 of the present Rule and Order 10 be amended by inserting the words "on receipt" between the word "shall" and the word "be" and by substituting the words, "of the Council," for the words "on receipt," after the word "Clerk."

He said—With reference to the motion I may mention that the object of [the amendments sought to be effected by (a) and (b) is to do away with the distinction between general and special meetings. There seems to be no plausible reason for keeping up that distinction. With regard to (c) amendment in rule and order 9, it is only in consonance with the practice that has been carried out in this Council. It has not been the practice of the Council to have the orders of the day read. With regard to paragraph (d) of the motion, that simply improves the language in rule and order 10.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

STATUTE LAW REVISION.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1901.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move that the standing rules and orders of the Council be suspended in order to enable the Bill which has just been read a first time to be carried through all its stages at this meeting of the Council. The Statute Law Revision Ordinance 29 of 1901, was drafted mainly by Sir John Carrington, but I think that notwithstanding the very great care which he always displays in the drafting of any measures there has just crept in an amount of ambiguity which it is desirable to remove by the present Bill. In clause 5 of Ordinance 29 of 1901, it is enacted that all enactments passed before the commencement of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1911, be repealed. The doubt which has arisen is as to the meaning of the word "enactments" in section 5. Of course "enactments" may refer either to the whole Ordinance or some particular enacting part of it, and undoubtedly it was the intention of the draughtsman of this Bill that this particular section should only cover that part of the Ordinance which enacted the method of procedure in the recovery of a fine or the imposition of a penalty or prescribed a period of imprisonment, as the case might be. It has been pointed out to me that there is just that doubt as to the meaning of the word "enactments," and it is very desirable to remove that doubt owing to the fact that some of the most important of our criminal laws in force in this Colony would come within the meaning of the word "enactments," assuming the word "enactment" to be considered by the Court as referring to the whole of the Ordinances and not merely their enacting parts dealing with the mode of procedure as regards the recovery of a fine or penalty or the imposition of a period of imprisonment. It is for that reason that the standing rules and orders should be suspended in order to enable this Bill to pass through all its stages at this meeting of the Council.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into Committee and considered the Bill clause by clause.

On the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY the second and third readings were carried.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—With regard to the next item, "Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896," I do not propose to proceed with that item to-day. There is a question in connection with that Ordinance now under consideration.

LAW RELATING TO DANGEROUS GOODS.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Dangerous Goods. The objects and reasons for this Bill have been circulated among hon. members.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill.

On resuming, the Bill was read a third time on the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The object of clause 2 of this Bill is to include phosphorus amongst dangerous goods, and

to omit *aqua fortis* (nitric acid) and vitriol (sulphuric acid) from that category.

The object of clause 3 of this Bill is to facilitate the working of steamships and launches with petroleum fuel by lowering the test standard.

INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to facilitate the investment of Trust and other funds in the United Kingdom, in Hongkong Government securities. The object of this Bill is to bring the Government stocks of this Colony within the provisions of the English Acts of Parliament enabling trustees to invest in Colonial stocks.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council went into Committee on the Bill, and it was afterwards read a third time on the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

A NEW TRAMWAY.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited, to construct a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong. I may mention that this Bill is drafted on the lines of the Kowloon Godowns Tramway Bill. The object of it is to enable the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company to have a short tramway line in connection with their business down on the Praya with the view of saving coolie-hire.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill, and it was afterwards read a third time on the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Chinese Emigration Consolidation Ordinance, 1889, to which the following objects and reasons were appended:

—This Ordinance deals with four matters of some importance with regard to Chinese emigration. In order to further check abuses—(a.) It provides for the examination of intending male emigrants under the age of twelve, and of intending female emigrants before the Registrar-General. (b.) It provides for the licensing of boarding-houses for Chinese emigrants, and requires all such intending emigrants (except those who travel first or second class) to embark from such licensed boarding-houses, and it requires proper returns to be furnished by the keepers. (c.) It requires that the Registrar-General should be furnished with photographs of intending Chinese emigrants, namely, females and boys not over twelve years of age, and makes provisions for the appointment of respectable photographers for the purpose. (d.) It makes fraudulent personation of intending emigrants a misdemeanor, and provides a punishment for this offence. These provisions will, it is trusted, materially increase the protection it is desired to afford to Chinese emigrants against unscrupulous persons who may be tempted to take advantage of their ignorance. Section 10 is intended to prevent the waste of time at present occasioned by requiring the matters mentioned in sections 10, 11, 13 and 24 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1889, to be brought before the Executive Council. Sections 12 and 14 correct errors in the references to Sections of the principal Ordinances contained in Section 90 and Schedule N of such Ordinance.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said—I have explained the reasons for all the clauses of the Bill except Clauses 11 and 13. With regard to 11, that substitutes section 33 of the principal Ordinance and the reason for the substitution of the new Section is that this Bill introduces a new principle in the case of male passengers under the age of 12 years and female passengers and provides for their attendance at the office or place appointed by the Registrar-General, their contract tickets being explained to them in his presence. In the case of the other passengers the contract ticket will be explained to them in the presence of the emigration official. With regard to Clause 17 of this Bill it substitutes a new Schedule I of the principal

Ordinance—that is the Ordinance 1 of 1889—and a few of its provisions are new. For instance in 4—1 of Schedule I, clause 13, the provision relating to the disinfection, if necessary, of the ships is new; also those concerning the penalty and the regulation regarding the necessity of having 126 feet of cubic space on the lower tween decks for every adult on board. With regard to the regulation forbidding the carrying of any part of the cargo or stores on the upper deck or on the passenger decks, unless in the opinion of the emigration officer the same is so placed as not to impede light or ventilation or to interfere with the comfort of the passengers, or unless the same is stowed and secured to the satisfaction of the emigration officer and the space thereby occupied or rendered unavailable for the accommodation of the passengers to be deducted in calculating the space by which the number of passengers is regulated, that is borrowed from the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, clause 294. Clauses 9 and 10 consist of clause 8 of the old Schedule I. With regard to 17 it provides that before the arrival of any British Chinese passenger-ship at the port for which the passengers have embarked the master shall cause the said passengers to be mustered for the purpose of ascertaining that there are none on board who are not in possession of an emigration contract ticket and included in the emigration officer's certificate and detailed list of passengers: if any such are found it shall be the duty of the master to hand them over to the proper authority to be dealt with according to law. That is a new provision, and I think it obviously right that the masters of the ships should check as far as possible these abuses in connection with emigration and see that they are not being practised in connection with the ships. With these alterations, I beg to move the second reading of this Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was adopted.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill and it was considered clause by clause.

Hon. DR. HO KAI—I beg to move as an amendment that the age limit as regards youthful passengers be raised from 12 to 16 years. A boy of 12 is of a very tender age and it might possibly be he would not know what he was about. This change which I propose would meet the case very much better and would afford much more adequate protection to the Chinese young people who have to emigrate from the Colony.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—You want an additional protection of four years, and you would alter the age to 16?

Hon. DR. HO KAI—Yes.

The HARBOUR MASTER—I do not know that there is any particular objection I could offer to that, except that 12 is the age under which two passengers are considered to be equal to one adult. At home all the emigration laws recognise it.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Of course the principle is different. While you might consider two passengers under 12 equal to one adult, still the passenger of 13 often certainly has not the sense to enable him to make a valid contract without some special information.

The HARBOUR MASTER—12 is fixed here as the age, according to our emigration laws.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—It is only a matter of whom before this is to be arranged. They could not come to much harm in going before the Registrar-General.

Hon. DR. HO KAI—My proposal is really for the protection of the children.

The HARBOUR MASTER—I would draw the Acting Attorney-General's attention to the fact that the age remains 12 in a good many Ordinances. If you alter the age here you will have to alter it right through.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Hitherto it has been the practice for emigrants to go before the Emigration Office; and therefore I should say that the principal Ordinance will not be affected, as this is practically new legislation which makes these people go before the Registrar-General.

The HARBOUR MASTER—Under this Ordinance you will have boys under 12 doing one thing and boys from 12 to 16 doing another, and women and men doing an entirely different thing.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR—Assuming that under the principal Ordinance you have two boys under 12 down as being equal to one adult, it makes no difference that the two boys under 16 have to go to the Registrar-General to have their contract explained to them. It does not mean that they are to be considered as equal to one adult. The point is simply the method in which they are to be examined as to their contract. It means nothing more so far as I see at present.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Of course the Harbour Master is well acquainted with the subject, but I think that all males and females went before the Emigration Office.

The HARBOUR MASTER—I do not know where you will find in an Ordinance a distinction between males under the age of 12. Certain things have to be done for them and by them. I do not say you will clash, but I think it is just possible you may be clashing with other Ordinances.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Do they get their passages cheaper?

The HARBOUR MASTER—They are considered as one adult.

H.E. the GOVERNOR—It cannot make any interference, except in the examination; it goes no farther than that.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The Harbour Master is referring to passenger steamers.

The HARBOUR MASTER—I do not say this will affect anything, but it may clash.

The Bill was read a second time.

On the Council resuming,

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said—In view of the amendment that has been proposed, I do not propose to move the third reading to-day.

HON. H. E. POLLOCK'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

When the business had been concluded,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR said—Gentlemen, as this is the last occasion on which the Acting Attorney-General will appear at this Council, I think it would not be out of place for me and other members of the Council to offer him our congratulations on his recent appointment as Attorney-General of Fiji. Our congratulations are not unmixed with regret at the loss of his services to this Colony, for every one here knows the conspicuous ability and care with which the Acting-Attorney has performed his duties in the Colony. But nobody could know more clearly than the Governor of the Colony what an immense amount of public duty devolves upon the Attorney-General. He is responsible for the legal aspect of everything that passes through the Colonial Secretary's office and for the settlement of all those various legal questions that even in simple matters present themselves for the Governor's consideration. Upon his advice the Government are dependent to save the executive from—sometimes very unwittingly—finding themselves in a pretty awkward position that might be an inconvenience to the public or possibly involve undesirable conditions with reference to the Government in its relation to the public; and I wish myself to express my personal obligation to the Acting-Attorney-General for the immense and ready assistance I always received from him in every matter that came before us. I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, in offering to him our best wishes for his future, in congratulating the public service on having so practical and excellent an official, and in hoping that the Attorney-General—for he is now practically the Attorney-General of Fiji—will find his new appointment the first step in a successful and brilliant career in the judicial branch of His Majesty's colonial service. (Applause.)

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL was received with applause when he rose to reply. He said—Sir, I hardly know how to reply in fitting terms to the extremely kind appreciation which you have been good enough to express of my services in this Colony. I am only too conscious, Sir, of my imperfections; and my performances have often fallen short of what I should have desired them to have been. Your Excellency has spoken only too kindly of what I have done for the public service of this Colony. The duties of the Attorney-General, as your Excellency has stated, are sometimes very arduous indeed, and

I am only too conscious that at times perhaps I may not have shown myself entirely adequate to performing them. But I shall at all times, Sir, carry with me, when looking back upon this Colony, a recollection of the very great kindness and courtesy which have been invariably extended to me by your Excellency and all the members of this Council, official and non-official alike; and although there have been occasions—as there must be always—where the Attorney-General was not able to see eye to eye with some of the other members of this Council, I must say, Sir, I have always met with the very greatest patience from those who differed with me and the very greatest kindness and consideration upon every occasion. From my heart, Sir, I thank you for the extremely generous words in which you have spoken of me, and the members of the Council for the cordial manner in which they have received the words which have fallen from you. (Applause.)

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council. The Colonial Secretary presided.

THE EPIDEMIC HULK.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,244 60 in aid of the vote of \$1,000 for Repairs to Epidemic Hulk *Hygeia*.

The CHAIRMAN said—The Principal Civil Medical Officer pointed out that certain alterations were necessary on board in order to improve the ventilation; and this money is necessary to cover the expenditure in order to carry out the improvements recommended by him.

The vote was agreed to.

NEW PROPELLER FOR THE "STANLEY."

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,545 to cover the cost of two new propellers for the steam tender *Stanley*.

The CHAIRMAN—Hon. members will remember that one of the propellers of the tender *Stanley*, which was built only a year or two ago, unfortunately met with an accident which necessitated the renewal of it or rather furnishing her with an entirely new propeller; and the Harbour Master at the same time reported that he thought it would be wise and indeed in the long run more economical if an additional propeller were also obtained so that if an accident of a similar nature occurred in future the ship would not be rendered unavailable while it was being made. I think hon. members will agree that that is a wise suggestion on the part of the Harbour Master.

The vote was agreed to.

This was all the business.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTUGUESE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY.

THE VISIT TO HONGKONG.

Senhor Conselheiro Jose de Azevedo Castello Branco, new Portuguese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peking, who is journeying to the capital city in connection with the delimitation of the Macao boundary, arrived here on the 1st inst. by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yarra*. Mr. J. J. Leiria, Vice-Consul for Portugal, accompanied by Dr. Lello, Colonial Secretary for Macao, and a military officer sent down by H.E. the Governor of Macao to be at the disposal of the Minister, went on board the *Yarra* and brought Senhor Branco ashore. His Excellency stayed the night at the Hongkong Hotel, and on the 2nd inst., along with Mr. Leiria and Dr. Lello, visited in turn H.E. the Governor, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, and Rear-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, the last named on board H.M.S. *Glory*. At nine o'clock Senhor Branco embarked on the gunboat *Zaire* and fifteen minutes later left for Macao, where he will be the guest of the Governor of the Portuguese Colony. After a stay there of some days, His Excellency will return to Hongkong and thence continue his journey to Peking.

Senhor Branco's salary in connection with the Mission which has brought him to Far Eastern waters, is £20,000, besides which he is allowed a sum of £10,000 to meet expenses. The interpreter to the Mission, which is not

expected to extend beyond a period of one year, will be selected from amongst the Macao Government officials, and although no definite pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that Mr. A. O. Marques will be the gentleman selected.

The Macao Government steam-launch *Coloanne*, which brought over Dr. Lello and the aide-de-camp on Sunday, was to have accompanied the *Zaire* to Macao with His Excellency's luggage, but had to put back at Cheung Cha on account of the rough sea, which made it unsafe for her to proceed further.

[FROM OUR MACAO CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 2nd December.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN MACAO.

At a quarter past one o'clock this afternoon the *Guia Fort* fired one gun, announcing that the gunboat *Zaire* (which had proceeded with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alfredo Lello, to Hongkong on Thursday last) had just been sighted, with His Excellency Conselheiro Jose de Azevedo Castello Branco on board. Upon this signal the Colonial Secretariat at once issued invitations to the Senate and the departments of Government for their members and all public officers to receive His Excellency on his landing in the Colony. At once a large number of people, the native element predominating, gathered along Praia Grande, from opposite the Court House to the Public Garden. The orderliness of the crowd was remarkable. By three o'clock every point where a good view of the landing could be obtained was taken up, and just about this time the *Zaire* crossed the San Francisco barrier, when immediately there belched forth from the Fort a salute befitting the rank of the envoy. At the same time the troops, under Capt. Vilella, drawn up in line in front of King's Hotel, presented arms, and the band struck up a martial air. The *Zaire* steamed slowly round Barra Fort into the Inner Harbour, the Government launch *Coloanne* with the Harbour Master (Capt. Alves Branco) on board, escorting. After the *Zaire* had taken up her anchorage H.E. went on board the *Coloanne* and in her he was conveyed back round Barra to Praia Grande, where by this time were assembled H.E. the Governor, accompanied by his A.D.C. (Lieut. Carvalhaes, R.A.), the members of the Executive Council and the Municipal Commissioners, the Administrador do Conselho (Capt. E. Lourenco), the Senior Officers Commanding the Military Forces, the Chief Justice (Dr. Magalhaens), the British Vice-Consul (Mr. F. Ongley Seaton), and others. The military and other officers, in their full uniform, made a brilliant spectacle amidst the large concourse of spectators. Conspicuous among the uniforms was noticed that of Major Bragança, commanding the Expeditionary Force recently arrived. On landing, His Excellency the Portuguese Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary was received at the pier by Senhor Horta e Costa in person, whose cordiality of reception was manifested in the exchange of embraces. On marching past the troops, who now presented arms, the military band played the Portuguese anthem. The Minister was shown by the Governor to the state chair in waiting, and was conducted in it to Government House, where a formal reception was afterwards held.

THE MEANING OF THE EMBASSY.

As must only be expected, there is much reticence in official circles as to the immediate purport of the present Portuguese embassy to China; and it has therefore been difficult to ascertain, with even the smallest degree of certainty, what is the nature of the royal mandate which His Excellency is entrusted with to deliver to the Emperor of China. Conjectures have been formed and surmises freely speculated in. It will therefore be interesting at this juncture to present a summary of public opinion in Lisbon, as traceable in the Press, representing the various shades of politics. Conselheiro Jose de Azevedo Castello Branco left his post as Civil Governor of the district of Lisbon to act as Envoy, it is said, in an important diplomatic mission to China, to whose object there are current two different versions. According to the first, it is said that the Envoy comes to China to see whether it may not be possible definitely to settle with the Chinese Emperor the question of Portuguese

sovereignty over the small island of Lappa, opposite Macao, which the Celestial Empire has obstinately refused to recognise. If this be so, Senhor Jose de Azevedo embarked in this special mission as an accredited ambassador, with a secretary and a staff. Certain papers, justly alarmed with the imminence of the necessarily large expenditure which such a special mission would involve, ask if it could not be dispensed with, seeing that the diplomatic representative of Portugal in the East is the Governor of Macao. That official has already conducted the negotiations in reference to this matter several times; and he can therefore again do so now, the more so since Senhor Horta e Costa is a well-informed official who is very highly thought of in this part of the world, and is thus better circumscribed to arrive at a favourable solution of this old question. On the other hand, the Portuguese pro-Government Press urge that it is absolutely necessary at this juncture to give the subject the character of a special mission, inasmuch as it is expected that issues giving rise to controversies affecting international politics might result as an outcome of this embassy.

According to the second version, generally believed to be the more likely, Conselheiro Jose de Azevedo comes out to represent Portugal in the international conference to be held at Peking. Portugal's absence on the former would be considered unjustifiable, seeing that large interests link her with the Celestial Kingdom—interests which might, were she to remain unrepresented, be jeopardised. Those interests, the Portuguese Press affirms, cannot for one moment be allowed to develop into subjects for political controversies, but rather must be firmly established and properly recognised.

DRESSES AT THE ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

[FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

The Hongkong season may now be said to have commenced in all truth, and the success of its opening festivity was such that one is all agog with curiosity to ascertain whether the following gaieties will be dulled by the brilliance of the St. Andrew's Ball. The patron saint of Scotland can certainly have no cause of complaint in the manner in which his votaries celebrated the day dedicated to him (or rather the eve of that day, to be absolutely correct), for even in quite the most depressing weather rows of chairs and rickshas drew up in front of the City Hall in an apparently unceasing stream.

The entrance hall was prettily decorated with wreaths and pots of flowers and ferns, and the central landing of the grand staircase was a true work of art. Masses of soft green foliage, with brilliant flowers relieving its sombreness, the burnished nozzles of two howitzers, a brilliant phalanx of bayonets and ramrods, and the whole enhanced by coloured lumps of electric light flaming like jewels from a dark setting, made a beautiful and striking scene. The two dancing rooms, St. George's and St. Andrew's halls, were as so most tastefully decorated, and the floors were beyond reproach. The arrangement of the bandstand between the two halls was also very pretty. The dancing began at nine o'clock, following the entrance of H.E. the Governor, who was received by the President, the Hon. T. H. Whitehead. A set of Lancers was the first item on the programme, after which the gaiety began in full swing and was kept up till past three o'clock the next morning. In the Governor's set were Lady Gascoigne, wearing a handsome dress of moiré silk; Mrs. Stewart Lockhart in black, with a plaid of Stewart tartan fastened on the shoulder by a large silver brooch; Miss Anderson in black; Mrs. Richardson in a pretty white dress with sprays of tiny pink rankia roses; and Mrs. Wood, the bride of the energetic and popular Hon. Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society, in a white satin and lace. Among the other ladies present at the Ball were:—The Hon. Mrs. Bertie in white gauze with a lace-trimmed fichu; Mrs. Layton in a very beautiful dress of white and silver brocade with a panel of pale blue accordion

pleated chiffon crossed by little silver cords; Mrs. Baillie in a handsome black dress; Miss Jackson in pale blue silk with little knots of black *bébé* velvet; Mrs. MacKay in white, with a tartan sash; Mrs. Leigh in black, with cream lace appliques and full chiffon sleeves; Mrs. Walter Lloyd in a charming dress of pale blue satin, the bodice trimmed with handsome laced straps of forget-me-knots over the shoulders; Mrs. Peter in a rich white brocade dress; Mrs. Simpson in white, carrying a bouquet of roses; Miss Powell in a very pretty pale pink dress, relieved with touches of sage green velvet; Miss Hutchings in white satin, and her sister in scarlet silk; Mrs. Langlands in pale blue, with yoke and sleeves of guipure lace; Mrs. Playfair in a black dress with a plaid of Forbes tartan; Mrs. Fraser in white silk, trimmed with pale pink chiffon, and chiffon straps over the shoulders; Mrs. Wintour in white satin; Mrs. Pemberton, looking very charming in a dress trimmed with rich guipure lace; Miss Hartigan in a pretty dress of pink gauze; Miss Hazeland in scarlet chiffon; Mrs. Yeats in black with a velvet bodice; Mrs. Andrew in pale blue; Miss Cleve in an extremely pretty dress of pale blue flowered muslin, trimmed with coffee coloured lace, and her sister in white; Mrs. Frampton in pale blue silk trimmed with black *bébé* velvet; Mrs. Hawkins, in a dress of white tucked satin with bunches of violets scattered over it; and the Misses Holmes, the elder in black and her sister in white.

The ball room presented a brilliant spectacle with the many coloured dresses of the ladies, the gorgeous naval and military uniforms, interspersed with the ordinary black of the civilians, and the occasional Scotchmen who were fortunate enough to be able to wear their most becoming and picturesque costume.

The supper, which took place in the Theatre, was a great success, and ample justice was done to it by all, and it was noticeable that several of the guests who could not claim even Scotch descent partook of the "haggis." The departure of those guests leaving for the Peak and Kowloon considerably thinned the dancing rooms, and those who remained were thus more able to appreciate the excellence of the floors. Altogether the arrangements were admirably planned and carried out, and the greatest credit reflects upon those who formed the various committees for the different departments, and I am sure that "Auld Lang Syne" was never sung with a heartier wish for a future meeting than at three in the morning of St. Andrew's Day.

THE REV. R. F. COBBOLD'S RESIGNATION.

The following letter is addressed to the members of St. John's Cathedral by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold in the current number of *Church Notes*. The subject is one of much interest to a large section of the community, who will regret Mr. Cobbold's retirement from a position he has filled so ably and so earnestly. The Church Body will, of course, at once convene a meeting of the seatholders, who will decide on such an important question as the appointment of a new senior chaplain. It is hoped by the members of the congregation that no efforts will be spared to secure an able preacher, with musical ability, as a successor to the retiring chaplain:—

Hongkong, 27th November, 1901.

TO THE CHURCH BODY OF SAINT JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—I have the honour of acquainting you with the fact that I have this day returned from my holiday, having been absent nine months and two weeks, and that I am prepared now to take over from Mr. Johnson the responsibilities of my position.

It is, however, within your knowledge that on the 3rd of October last I cabled from England to the Bishop of Victoria that I intended on my return to Hongkong to ask permission to resign the post of Chaplain of Saint John's Cathedral which I have held during the past nine years and a half.

Agreeably with that message, I, having today arrived, now beg to place in your hands my resignation, and to state that I should like it to take effect on the 31st of March next, or

as soon as a new appointment can be made before that date.

It may not be considered strictly accurate to use the term "resignation" since my last agreement expired in 1898, and was never formally renewed. Still, as it seems to have been tacitly understood on both sides that the appointment held good for a longer period, the word practically expresses my present purpose.

My reason for now asking you to appoint a new Chaplain in my stead is mainly of a private nature and I need not particularise it in detail but chiefly it is that I may, by residence in England, fulfil what I consider a duty to my relations there; and, that this may be so, I am promised the offer of an appointment at home if I am there to accept it when a vacancy occurs.

I, therefore, wish to return to England as soon as possible: and I venture to hope that you will make an appointment here at an early date. If it should be before the 31st of March I should relinquish my post as soon as such appointment be made; and in that event I shall be glad, if it be thought necessary in order to defray the cost of a new Chaplain's passage from England, to repay the amount which will have been, according to promise, paid to me out of the Cathedral Fund for my recent passage to Hongkong.

Although the prospect of residence in England is, naturally, a pleasing one, it will be with very great regret that I shall leave Hongkong; and I shall indeed be sorry to sever my connection with the work of the Church here, which has been as great a happiness to me as it has been an honour to be called to do it. There have been, I know, many shortcomings on my part, but I hope these may be forgotten, and that I have at least not failed to properly appreciate the consistent kindness which the Church Body has hitherto always extended to me.

With the earnest wish that you may be guided by the Spirit of Wisdom in the exercise of your responsibility to our fellow-worshippers here, and select the right man—a man full of zeal and power,—I am, my Lord and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

ROWLAND F. COBBOLD.

THE HONGKONG MEAT SUPPLY.

Something like two years has now elapsed since the Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the meat-supply of Hongkong sat, yet nothing has been done in the interval to remove or at least minimise the still existing monopoly which the Chinese enjoy as regards the supply of meat to the Colony. Perhaps it would be too much to expect the Government to do anything in this direction. The appointment of a "Commission to enquire" is itself nearly always looked upon by the authorities as of the nature of a huge concession, although the results are often no more than a carefully labelled and pigeon-holed report. But meanwhile, whatever may be the alleviative Governmental measures contemplated, it has remained for local private enterprise to take the first step in breaking down what was recognised at the time of the Commission's sittings—and is so still—as a peculiarly undesirable monopoly, and one which it is an open secret is in the hands of practically only two Chinese individuals.

Those responsible for this endeavour to secure at least a division of the supply trade are a combination of local firms—namely Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.—who have just begun an extensive scheme of importation of frozen mutton, game, and provisions from Australia. To this end, the shipping firm has had two of its steamers fitted up with special refrigerating and cold storage plant while at the Ice Company's works at East Point there has just been completed an extensive cold store. Some idea of the size of the capacity of this building can be realised from the fact that it contains cold chambers capable of keeping in storage no less than 15,000 carcasses of mutton; and of its excellent equipment one may form some conception by learning that already a sum of \$65,000 has been spent upon it. The construction of such a building is, of course, very costly. Insulation 12 inches thick, composed of valuable materials, covers the inside walls and ceilings while that affixed to those walls

which are exposed to the sun is correspondingly thicker and more protective. The massive doors weigh about 15 cwt. each. There are in all five chambers. Of these, three are ready for use and the remainder will be brought into service whenever the business requires them. Two are partly occupied by the first consignment of meat and provisions which arrived from Australia recently. This consisted of mutton, game, turkeys, rabbits, hares, and other game. The next consignment will include bacon, ham, butter, and cheese.

In connection with this new venture, a cold meat store has been opened adjoining the ice store in Ice House Street. It is being well patronised by the European community. The Naval and Military forces in the Colony are now being supplied regularly with mutton from the cold stores, the former twice a week, the latter once a week; and we understand that the frozen meat is being much appreciated in both branches of the service, the men finding it quite a treat after their previous unchanging beef diet.

Under the experienced management of Mr. William Parlance, the business may be expected to extend very much before long.

CONCERT AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Peak-dwellers had the pleasure on the 3rd inst. of hearing that popular and talented artiste, Madame Agnes Freed, who assisted by several local amateurs gave a concert in the large dining-room of the Peak Hotel, which was filled with an appreciative audience. Principal interest centred, of course, in the contributions which Madame Freed made to the programme, but at the same time the efforts of the other artistes, vocal and instrumental, were of an excellent nature and were very much enjoyed. Madame Freed got a very hearty reception and sang her numbers in a manner well calculated to enhance her already eminent reputation as a vocalist of refined taste and excellent voice and culture. Her first efforts—Bohm's "Still Vie Die Nacht" and "Take me, Jamie Dear"—were rendered with very fine effect. Exquisite feeling and tenderness marked her singing of "Daddy" (Behrend), a song that she gave by request. Also by special request, Madame Freed sang Bach-Gounod's "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Mrs. A. H. Ough, and in it were heard perhaps to best advantage the rich full qualities of her vocal gifts. Madame Freed gained unstinted plaudits. The other vocalists who appeared were Mrs. A. R. Fullerton and Mr. A. Cunningham. Mrs. Fullerton gave as one of her numbers Tito Mattei's "Dear Heart," in the rendering of which she showed herself the possessor of a well-trained voice and of platform abilities of a no mean order: she was deservedly recalled. Mr. Cunningham was heard to excellent advantage in "The Holy City" and "The Skippers of St. Ives," and won cordial applause for both his numbers. Later, in the absence of another, he sang "In Cellar Cool," again receiving a good reception. The instrumental part of the programme was no less enjoyable than the vocal. Mrs. A. H. Ough, who is a newcomer to the Colony and one who will be a distinct acquisition to its musical life, played several violin selections in addition to the obligato already mentioned. In Mabel Bourne-Goens's two pieces "Berceuse" and "Scherzo" she found admirable subjects for the display of her command of technique and of expression; her reception was very gratifying. Mr. E. Danenberg filled the part of pianist with his customary distinction. The solo with which he opened the concert—Chopin's "Scherzo," in B Minor—was very good; and likewise his rendering of Liszt's "Fantasia Faust Waltz" was a performance eminently worthy of his well-known executional abilities. He was recalled. The whole concert was unanimously voted a great success, though the rendering of vocal numbers was somewhat marred by the bad acoustic properties of the room and an indifferent piano. Thanks are due to Mr. Moir, the manager of the hotel, for kindly giving the room for the occasion.

A sum of \$40,000 has been handed the French Consul at Mengtze for the construction of a hospital dispensary.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 30th November.

THE BURNING OF THE "FUSHUN."

A court of enquiry into the burning of the *Fushun*, was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Captain of H.M.S. *Firebrand*. Nothing was discovered as to the origin of the fire. One charred corpse was discovered on board, and a certain, or rather uncertain, number were drowned. The engines were practically undamaged. Some favour is given to the theory that the fire was caused by incendiaries, who hoped in the confusion to be able to decamp with a quantity of bullion which had already been shipped, and the advocates of this theory point out that the ship appeared to catch fire in two places simultaneously. The rumour of the burning of the Manchu examination papers turns out to be incorrect. The usual procedure is for the examiner to take them back with him on his return to Peking, where they are looked over. This year the Governor took the unprecedented step of sending them overland to Kaifeng-fu, with what has proved a fortunate result. The rest of the examiner's personal effects, valued at several thousands of pounds, have been destroyed. The examiner himself had gone the day before to Hongkong, where he was awaiting the arrival of the steamer.

H.E. THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy's health continues to improve and no immediate anxiety is felt. H.E. is being attended by Dr. Swan, an American doctor residing in the city.

A RUMOUR.

A rumour as yet unsupported is current that a new governor is shortly to come here. This is to be the present governor of Hupeh, the nephew and namesake of Prince Tuan. He is supposed to have been appointed with a view of thwarting the pro-foreign policy of Chang Chih-tung, but to have found that the astute official was quite alive to this and managed to leave the governor very little power of any sort. Therefore, it is said, he has petitioned to be transferred elsewhere, with this result.

THE TUNG MAN KOON EXAMINATION.

The triennial examination of the Tung Man Koon is being held to-day. The Tartar General attends in person, and the candidates are introduced one by one in court dress. Success entitles the scholar to the grade of B.A., with the additional advantage that he may proceed to compete for the M.A. examination in either the Manchu or the Chinese languages. As the school is mainly recruited from the Manchus this option is a real benefit. At the recent M.A. examination one of the successful candidates was a pupil at this school, while five of those Manchu candidates whose papers were not burnt on the *Fushun* are members of it.

OUR BURGLARY SEASON.

The approach of winter marks the burglary season in Canton. Last year most of the principal streets formed themselves into peace guilds and hired extra watchmen and soldiers to protect them during the winter. The Pun Yu and Nam Hoi magistrates have now summoned the leading shopkeepers and requested them to take steps to repeat the precaution.

GOLD MINES.

A delegate has been sent to Fa Yun, a village in the neighbourhood, to re-open the gold mines there. They have long been known to exist, and were worked for a time under the viceroyalty of Chang Chih-tung. It was discovered, however, that working them ruined the *fung shui* of the neighbourhood. The villagers drove away the miners and soldiers who were sent to protect them, and the enterprise was given up. It is hoped that it will now be more successful, and that increased foreign intercourse and the lapse of years may have made the villagers less superstitious.

A CHIVALROUS CRIMINAL.

At the same village of Fa Yun a case of chivalry has met with a hard reward. There was a certain pientent thief who made confession of his sins, and was rewarded, as is not uncommon in China, with a small military command, on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief." An enemy of his informed the magistrates that instead of leading the new life he professed to desire, he was using his position

as an additional advantage in the profession of thief. He was accordingly arrested and cast into prison. There he was visited one day by his mother. She brought him a bottle of acid with which he managed to corrode and break the bars of his cell. In the courtyard he found twelve prisoners. He put himself at their head, and with five others made good his escape. But there was one other prisoner whom in his excitement he forgot. This was a woman, formerly a neighbour of his, who had stabbed her husband in his sleep and was waiting for trial. He therefore went back to rescue her. The prison soldiers had, however, recovered from their surprise, and the thief's gallantry, instead of freeing the lady, resulted in his own recapture. To prevent his breaking prison again he was at once beheaded. The magistrate presented those prisoners who had not joined him in escaping with a few dollars apiece in token of his gratitude.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 28th November.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

One gun fired at 1.40 o'clock last night signalled the arrival of the troopship *Africa* from the Portuguese metropolis. Simultaneously, a bright rocket was observed by those on shore to shoot high up into the air of the dark night; a vessel was then descried in the distant offing. Presently there was no mistaking the identity of the *Africa*; she turned her search-light full on to the shore from end to end of our charming esplanade, now clothed in the perfect darkness of night. The Portuguese troopship left Lisbon on the 15th October last, the send-off being attended with more than the usual ceremony. Shortly after noon of that day, the expeditionary force (consisting of 335 men of all ranks), headed by the naval band playing the Portuguese anthem, arrived at the arsenal buildings and, moored to the Quay, was the *Africa* in waiting ready to receive her freight of Portugal's brave sons and true. In spite of the bad weather then prevailing a large concourse of people had assembled to wish the men God-speed. Not long after the arrival of the force came the Minister of Marine accompanied by his adjutant and private secretary; the Director General for the Colonies, Dias Casta, Vice-Admiral Rio de Carvalho, Cyprian Lopes de Andrade, and other distinguished personages. They were received on deck by Capt. Luiz Antonio Apra, commander of the troopship, and 1st Lieut. C. Guereiro, second in command. After the exchange of formal courtesies, the Officers of State just mentioned bade farewell to Major Joaquim José Bragança (Commanding the Expeditionary Force) and his men. Then amid enthusiastic cheering of the populace the *Africa* gracefully steamed away from her moorings down river on her eastern journey. She touched en route Port Said, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore, anchoring off Macao Roadway at twenty minutes to eight o'clock last night, thus taking 43 days to complete her voyage.

From an early hour this forenoon a large number of people, including some hundreds of Chinese, gathered together in Praia Grande, that section of which extending from the Post Office to San Francisco presented quite an animated scene of eager spectators waiting for the disembarkation of the force. It was not until one o'clock that a launch was sighted steering landward from the direction of the troopship in tow of two large junks, followed by two others. In these native crafts the men were transported from the vessel ashore. It seemed a little unbecoming that the disembarkation of the soldiers was not effected by some more dignified means. Their conveyance by steam-launches would seem to be more in keeping with the times and a little less in imitation of native methods of transport of their "braves." The Chinese are a race preeminently susceptible to outward show. Any assimilation of their ways might be misconstrued by them for equality if not inferiority. As the ruling power here the Government should lose no opportunity to impress upon the native minds the strength of its military forces. The junks were towed for quite a long distance,

the troopship lying far out in the roadway and as far as could be observed no awnings of any description were provided on board the junks. But for the coolness of the weather some discomfort might have been felt by those on board these vessels under the rays of the sun at that hour of day. There is a consensus of opinion that, much as the men at present doing garrison duty here are admired for their fine physique and soldierly qualities, the newcomers do not suffer by comparison. They were given a right cordial welcome to Macao. The men as a body can be considered amongst the as best in the Portuguese army. They are all young and robust. Major Bragança is surely to be congratulated on the extremely favourable impression which his men have created on their landing. Besides a photo of the Commanding Officer and his A.D.C. (Alferes Santos) *O Seculo* of the 15th October last reproduced also the likeness of Capt. Froes and Alferes Mira, both of whom are attached to the force. This contingent has come to remain for a period of three years, and while stationed at Macao all privates and corporals will draw an extra daily allowance of 150 reis each, and sergeants will draw the equivalent of twice a private's allowance in addition to their ordinary pay.

THE BOA VISTA—ANOTHER ST. BY.

On Oct. that by private treaty the Boa Vista Hotel has been leased to a syndicate of two gentlemen by the direction of the Santa Casa for a period of one year. The rent payable is, so rumour gives it, \$3,000. The report is almost generally believed in and has formed the subject of more or less adverse criticism on the unwisdom that can dictate such a step on the part of the Santa Casa directorate—a body of gentlemen otherwise credited with good intentions and sound business foresight. When buying the property the Directorate declared that they were animated by the wish for a sanatorium, and the result of the Executive Council's deliberations was the furtherance of that most laudable object, as witness in the proclamation of H. E. the Governor of the 12th inst. By the preamble to that proclamation the Government has virtually pledged itself to obligations which it cannot now uncompromisingly set aside. If the report given above and now circulated with so much persistency should be established in fact—I can hardly imagine it to be so—two pertinent questions will then arise: First, is the expropriation proclamation above cited to remain a dead letter, and the great scheme the Government therein committed itself to to fall to the ground with no apparent rhyme or reason? And secondly, what urgent considerations, if any, have pressed upon the deliberations of the Santa Casa Board to alter so radically a humanitarian plan greeted with acclamation by all upon its first publication? The answers to these questions, if they should be forthcoming, may furnish grounds for profitable (but let us hope not acrimonious) controversy.

A NEW HOTEL.

The opening of a new hotel, under the management of its proprietor, Mr. Simplicio d'Almeida, on Sunday last has to be noted. The hotel is situated in Rua P. Narciso just opposite the right wing of Government House, with entrance from Praia Grande near Messrs. Deacon's old offices. The building is a three-story one and, though far from being pretentious in appearance from the outside, provides within everything that conduces to the comfort of its guests. The dining-room is intended to cater for some 40 guests. The inaugural reception on Sunday was well attended.

A Berlin telegram of the 28th ult. says:—The late French Minister in Peking, Mr. Pichon, publishes a statement that none of the ladies of the Legations partook in the looting at Peking, but that two other foreign ladies were implicated in the matter. The French Legation had no connection whatever with the auction sales of looted things by other Legations, but Mr. Pichon hinted that this was done by the British and the American Legations. General Voyron in his secret report to the Government states that French soldiers have been induced by missionaries to loot, wherefore they received cheques; the Marines later refused to return the cheques.

VLADIVOSTOCK NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Vladivostock, 18th November.

THE SITUATION IN NORTHERN MANCHURIA.

The clearing of Northern Manchuria from bands of marauders, ex-Boxers, and Chinese ex-soldiers, is being gradually accomplished. From the 5th October to the 4th November 402 ex-soldiers surrendered near Girin, 240 near Kuachen-si, 156 near Ninguta, and 133 at different other places; a total during August and September of 644 men; and during the June expedition of General Kaulbars, 631 more, aggregating in all 2,216 ex-soldiers and Boxers, of whom the most trustworthy ones were delivered to the Chinese Dzian-Dzuns to serve in the native police force; some were banished to the interior of China, and some to their native places. The general situation in Northern Manchuria is so reassuring that it has been found possible by the Russian authorities to hand over the pursuit of the remaining outlaws mostly to the native police force, and Russian troops are now to be only summoned in cases where the Chinese police force does not prove sufficiently strong to cope with the bands.

A KAMCHATKA VOLCANO.

During the month of July last, beginning on the 7th and ending on the 22nd, there were constant eruptions of the Tatch volcano on the Kamchatka peninsula. A terrific roaring under round noise preceded the eruption, which was heard, as it has now been learned, for nearly 100 miles in every direction. The eruption of lava began on the 7th July and continued till the 13th, when the fiery streams of lava became extinguished and the eruption of colossal columns of vapour began. The lava has flowed into the rivers, poisoning the water, and a great number of fish that came into them turned back to the sea. A great many dead fish could also be seen floating in the rivers and sea. A fine volcanic dust covered every tree and the entire undergrowth and grass in the whole of southern Kamchatka. The inhabitants, while breathing in this dust, have all become affected by a strange cough. An earthquake lasting several minutes was felt throughout Kamchatka on 9th July, doing much damage to houses, etc.

MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 30th November, 1901.

LOCAL CLUBS AND SOCIETY.

Manila is fast becoming one of the most interesting social centres in the Orient. During the last year club life has been boomed at a surprising pace, until now we suffer from an approaching oversupply almost as much as we felt the need of such in the past. Nearly all the men who pretend to keep up with affairs are members of two to four clubs, and yet each organisation has its particular charm and interest and apparently enjoys firm backing. The latest creation is the Press Club which has furnished comfortable quarters on the Escolta in the centre of the business section. It is a great boon to newspaper men and numbers among its associate members fifty of the principal professional and business men.

The Manila Club is one of the oldest and best established. It draws its membership chiefly from the British Colony though it also enrolls several Americans, Spaniards, and others. The tiffin-rooms and library, over the Chartered Bank, are largely patronised and form the main down-town resort, while the handsome quarters in the outlying district of Ermita furnish a delightful retreat for the cool hours of the evening after the Luneta drive. The building commands a splendid view of the bay and every fine evening the well-kept grounds are filled with the stylish carriages of the members, sometimes accompanied by the ladies of their families, who seek the opportunity to view the gorgeous sunsets. The building contains the billiard-rooms, a grill and reading room and is the general place of reception. Just at present the club is very busy preparing for the St. Andrew's Ball which is always celebrated in fine style.

The University Club, which formally opened its doors with a most elaborate reception to its president, Governor Taft, last July, is the most exclusive Club in the city. As its name implies, university qualifications are necessary. Its membership is slowly increasing and has reached one hundred and forty. Many of the Manila clubmen have joined, though it draws its chief support from Americans. The present quarters are in a spacious old Spanish residence within a few hundred yards of the Manila Club. The neatly planned gardens and broad double verandahs make it a most delightful home. At the first of the year the club will move into new quarters facing directly on the Luneta, which always presents a most attractive scene.

The Army and Navy Club, boasting by far the largest membership, is the most patronised and is correspondingly prosperous. It has an abundant surplus and is housed in one of the old Government buildings in the Walled City. Its present Secretary, Captain Ramsey, has made it very popular. Twice a month, on Wednesday evenings, the place is given over to the entertainment of ladies at dinner and afterwards there are dances. On Saturday evenings there are concerts by military bands to which ladies are welcome. Being filled with Army and Navy officers it is always an interesting spot.

There are the German Club, always filled with good wines, good cheer, and jolly fellows; the French Circle, the Spanish Club, many Filipino Clubs, the Chinese Club, and the American and Oriental Clubs, the last two being comparatively new and not catering for the same tastes as the others. It would be easy to overlook some in this long list and probably some organisations have been omitted.

The Manila Cotillion Club, the Assembly and the Dancing Club with monthly balls provide ample entertainment for the lovers of Terpsichore.

Mrs. Taft's and Mrs. Chaffee's frequent receptions at the Malacanán Palace and the Military Governor's residence set the fashion for charming hospitality and are most thoroughly popular.

When the Navy is not busy with the blockade of fraction islands, Cavite does the honours in true sailor fashion and occasionally the flagship anchors near Manila and extends invitations for afternoon receptions. As time goes on American and British society come in closer touch and dinners and balls usually show a generous mingling.

Riding sets are very popular and as the dry weather approaches many ladies may be seen along the country roads on fine American and Australian mounts. Altogether this is one of the gayest cities in the East.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the P. & T. Times of the 23rd ult.:-

There were thirty-four vessels at Taku Bar on Wednesday.

The Claims Commissioner went yesterday to Peking. He will return to Shanghai before the Port closes, and will attend to any remaining claims while in Tientsin *en passant*.

The coolies are returning from Newchwang in large numbers; before they land, they are medically inspected by Dr. Irwin assisted by Dr. McFarlane. Newchwang is still an infected port.

It is understood that the Second Rajputs will replace the Fourth Punjab Infantry on patrol duty and that the latter Regiment will take the place of the "Hongkongs" within the lines of the garrison.

The Postal authorities have arranged for the weekly despatch of two vessels from Shanghai to Chingwantao during the winter. It is pretty certain that the sailing dates will be arranged to fit in with the arrival of the British, French, and German mails.

Rev. H. Houlding with a party of sixteen assistants new to the mission-field arrived this week. As it is pretty certain that most of the old stations cannot yet with safety be reoccupied, we have no doubt the interval is to be passed in language study.

Dr. Peck, the well-known American missionary doctor, has returned from an extended journey in Shantung: he was everywhere well received

and courteously treated by officials and people alike. The Doctor reports the whole countryside through which he went apparently quiet.

Measures are being taken to start a Hockey club for ladies in the Port. We are sure if the ladies only know how delightfully invigorating a game hockey is, they would rally to the club as one woman. We hope to be able in our next issue to state that the proposal is an accomplished fact. The game will probably be followed on land and lake.

One high-tide on the Bar this week gave the phenomenal result of three feet of water, and there have been several with only four; not even steam launches could go out. A suspicion is growing that the Bar channel is again changing. Deep water has recently been found near the place (beyond the sand-bank off the North Fort) from which a deep-draught vessel shelled the Fort in 1859.

We understand that the insurance agencies in the Port are taking measures to protect the companies by insisting on the notifications and conditions of the policies. Policy-holders would do well to read these documents, and see that the conditions of the "risk" are fairly adhered to. Folk have no real grievance if the companies refuse to pay for fires caused by the proximity of stove-pipes to straw matting or dry wood, or by storage of petroleum or other dangerous material, &c.

Huong Fa Nung, still titular Taotai of this Port, proceeds at an early date to Shanghai to assist Sheng Taotai in the Tariff Revision Conference. He will be accompanied as Secretary by our ex-Municipal Councillor Tsai Tsao Chi. The territorial Taotai Chang Lien Fen will act for Huong ta-jen in his absence. We presume we must now withdraw our statement of last week that Huong ta-jen was to have the reversion of the Shanghai Taotai ship. Doubtless it was this Conference business which was the origin of the widely diffused rumour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 2nd December.

SIR,—Your leader of to-day dealing with the Cotton Mill industry contains some reflections that could only come from a writer with a practical working knowledge of the Chinese methods of handling capital ventured in industrial concerns, or for investment in real property. Perhaps he has not intimate acquaintance with Chinese life enough to appreciate the motives that sway the mind of a Chinese man whose name is put down as subscriber for a certain number of shares. In the first place the money found to pay for those shares does not belong in the Western sense to the man who subscribes, except with rare exceptions, say once in a million times, and anyone who has seen the working of the Chinese law and custom as to succession, and the power of the eldest son over the property and funds of the family, will, I think, agree with me that the Chinese subscriber to an industrial concern or investor in real estate, in a foreign settlement, more especially be it noted, has many reasons (the detail of honesty as a trustee being eliminated) why it is more profitable to pass that money through his hands twice, on subscription and winding up of the industrial concern or venture in real estate, than to wait for the long tedious process of sowing the seed, tending and watching until the harvest be ripened. It is not merely snatching at a profit, that might include all the people to whom the money belongs, but getting the money into the subscriber's hands again for distribution according to his ideas as to the moneys invested by him. There is no law to force the liability of trustees in operation in China.

Has it not struck even coast-port observers that there is no great industrial concern in operation throughout the middle Kingdom solely dependent on Chinese capital and Chinese management? This latter reflection might cause some wonderings in the mind of the man who

on the authority of bank managers believes that there is nothing quite so immaculate in the world as the honesty of the Chinese adventurer either in trade, industrial concerns, or real estate. Of course the fact that the bank manager is protected from seeing the real ugly facts by that highly evolved go-between, the bank comprador (working at anything between 6 and 60 per cent. per annum), and so has his paths made plain with rose-leaves or their Chinese equivalents, umbrellas, scrolls and things on his departure. It is also credibly reported that the comprador of even a bank in this Colony found it convenient to retire suddenly on a pension without first referring the matter to the authorities of that bank.—Yours, etc.,

BAMBOO.

CHANGE DOINGS.

The Morrow of November Settlement,
Hongkong, 1901.

And no more durst they try,
Into the mysteries of a coup to pry.

It may, perhaps, be an exaggeration to say that, in the past two months, the Rialto has passed through a crisis, but that at one time the situation was not free from uneasiness and anxiety there can be no denying. Particularly was this the case with regard to the October Settlement, an uneasy feeling prevailing that some trouble might arise at the last moment, for it was well known that the fixtures for that month were mostly at top rates. The anxiety, however, proved groundless, all contracts having been arranged satisfactorily. But, although matters were thus arranged, the damage done by the heavy fall in Docks, and its consequent effect on other stocks, proved more extensive than was at first supposed, and the result was apparent during the whole of last month, when business all round was exceedingly slack, and the settlement the smallest known within recent years. The largest falling off has been in forward business, of which very little indeed was done, an indication that more caution is being exercised in that line by those who were recently caught napping. Still, considering the dullness prevailing, the market showed great stability as regards prices, which were well maintained throughout, while, in not a few instances, substantial advances may be noted. Present indications are decidedly more hopeful, for there can be no question that all our leading companies are in a prosperous state. In some quarters, however, an impression seems to be gaining ground that there is trouble ahead at the forthcoming settlement. This can only refer to Docks and Indos, for of others stocks there has been very little booking for December. Now with regard to the Indos it is hardly necessary to give them a thought, the burden thereof falling on our friends of the Model Settlement, who are the principal buyers; but, as they have hitherto invariably come off best in this stock, they may be trusted to look after themselves in the present instance. As to the first named scrip, it is unquestionably true that a goodly number of these shares were carried over from August to this month, but it must be borne in mind that they were all fixed at very low rates. Besides, I am reliably informed that the money thus engaged will again be available for the same purpose. In that case, it is hardly likely there will be many shares thrown on the market. It will thus be seen that there is really no room for pessimism.

Banks have experienced a sharp rise in London, having advanced something like £2 per share within a fortnight, but the effect on this market was nil, our local rate wavering between \$620 and \$625.

Docks have been steadily improving their position, the rise during the month being about ten points. The present quotation is \$692½ strong.

Sugars, after rising to \$156 in the early part of the month, fell back latterly and now stand at \$150.

Luzons, having been kept in the background for some time, came into notice at a tumble. The nominal rate, which had been standing at \$38, suddenly gave way, and shares changed hands at \$18 for no apparent reason. Perhaps the uncertainty as to the

company's financial standing, and what may be its immediate prospects, if any, caused the sudden collapse. If it is permissible to throw out a suggestion, a little information on that score from the management would, I am sure, not come amiss to a number of shareholders.

Lands.—A few lots changed hands between \$193 and \$205, but on the whole they have been neglected.

West Points.—Of late, this scrip has attracted a good deal of attention, shares changing ownership at rapidly advancing rates. Business was reported as high as \$67, but at the moment they are on the market at \$65 and find no buyers.

Steamboats have been the medium of a large business, and have had a steady advance from \$34 to \$36. They are still in fair request at \$35½.

China Manilas.—As I have said all along, these shares have been standing very low. They have now improved three points, and are wanted at \$62½.

Indos.—Very soon after the dividend became known—which is eight shillings—the market showed signs of weakness, and the rate dropped from \$151 to \$146. This seems incomprehensible, for there can have been no expectation of any higher dividend.

Mining.—Under this head there is nothing of any consequence to note, except that some good news has reached here from the Punjom Mines, which has revived the flagging spirits of the holders of this scrip. For the sake of those interested it is to be hoped that this time the news will not prove illusory. Mr. Kerfoot Hughes, who has only recently come up from the mines, put in very hard work, during a period, if I am not mistaken, of over two years, which ought to bear some fruit now. After the receipt of the news referred to, the price rose from \$4½ to \$5½. Raubs and Jelebas remain utterly neglected, an attempt on the part of Singapore to place these shares on this market proving futile.

Cottons.—Your leader the other day on this subject is still fresh in our minds, so there can be no need for further comment from my poor pen. I will only add that our own experience here in our local Mill has not been of the pleasantest, the face value of \$100 scrip being written down to \$10. You put the whole case in a nutshell when you pointed out that the root of the evil was the insufficiency of capital with which these undertakings were generally started.

ESA.

WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. G. Schröter occupied the chair, and there were present—Messrs. J. Orange, A. G. Norris, E. Osborne (Consulting Committee), H. Br. dersen (Secretary), N. P. Northcote, B. Shepherd, J. M. Graça, H. Oldenburg, and J. Hooper.

The purpose of the meeting was to confirm the following resolution, which was passed at a meeting held on the 18th ult.:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Johann Georg Schröter of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

This resolution was put to the meeting by the CHAIRMAN, and, being seconded by Mr. NORTHCOTE, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

The *Echo de Chine* states that at the meeting on the 23rd ult. of the representatives of the principal French importing houses at Shanghai on the invitation of the Consul-General, M. Ratard, the latter announced the formation of a Commission, which will sit at Shanghai under his presidency, to assist in the establishment of the new Customs tariffs. This Commission will consist, in addition, of the Commercial Attaché of the Legation at Peking, an Inspector of Customs from the Indo-Chinese Service, and two importers. The merchants present elected as their representatives Messrs. Toche and Racine.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 2nd December.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

H. PIRY & CO. v. OWNERS OF
S.S. "KUTSANG."

This was a case in which H. Piry & Co. sued the owners of the s.s. *Kutsang* for \$1,100 in respect of damages caused to the junk *Sen Ti Li* by collision in the Harbour on 31st August.

Mr. B. R. H. Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master, acted as nautical assessor.

Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs (instructed by Messrs. Denny & Bowley, solicitors) and Mr. E. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendants (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors).

Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., in opening the case for the plaintiffs, said the collision took place on 31st August. The parties had agreed that the case should be tried without pleadings. The preliminary act on behalf of the plaintiffs bore that the junk with which the *Kutsang* collided was named the *Sen Ti Li*, and that the collision took place at 6 o'clock in the morning in Hongkong Harbour about 700 yards to the West and North of Kellett's Island. There was no wind and the weather was fine and clear, with a flood tide of little force. The *Sen Ti Li* was steering in a West and Northerly direction, being on her way to Canton, and was propelled by a large scull over the stern of the junk at the rate of about ½ of a mile an hour. There were no lights carried. The steamer when first seen was about 500 yards off the junk, bearing West and a little North. The junk kept on her course and took no steps to avoid the collision. The anchor and afterwards the port side of the steamer near the bow struck the port side of the junk at 10 feet from the bow. The steamer should have ported her helm sooner than she did, and this would have enabled her to go astern of the junk. Defendants in their preliminary act, stated that when the junk was first sighted she was steering a course about North 70 East, at about ½ a knot per hour. She was then about 1,200 feet off and about 8 degs. on the starboard bow of the *Kutsang*. When the junk's crew stopped yawling at a distance of about 300 feet ahead of the *Kutsang*, the helm of the latter was put hard aport, but the *Kutsang* having no way on would not answer her helm. The engines were then put half speed astern with the object of canting her bow to starboard. The junk with her port side struck the port bow of the *Kutsang*. With regard to fault, defendants averred that the junk neglected to keep a proper look-out and to take proper steps to keep out of the way of and avoid collision with the *Kutsang*, which had stopped at her anchorage and was therefore not under command. Contrary to Article 21 of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea the crew of the junk when attempting to cross the bows of the *Kutsang* ceased yawling and thereby caused the junk to be carried by the tide on to the *Kutsang*. Also, the junk neglected to take the precautions required by Article 29 of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea. There was one point, Mr. Pollock went on to say, which no doubt had struck the Court from the perusal of the preliminary acts on each side, and that was that the *Kutsang*, although a steamer, practically tried, by her preliminary act, to get herself out of the ordinary rule as to getting out of the way. The plaintiffs' boat had a sail up but as there was no wind that did not make any difference. In the ordinary event, such being the state of affairs, one would expect the steamer to get out of the way, but she tried to get herself out of the ordinary rule by saying that she had stopped at anchorage and was not under command. Therefore the defendants tried to make out that the sole responsibility for manœuvring rested upon the junk. They said they tried to alter the helm, but that the steamer having no way on would not answer it, and her engines were put half-speed astern with the object of canting her bow to starboard, but they did not say that she actually

paid off to starboard—whether their object was fulfilled in any degree or not. Broadly speaking, they said that the *Kutsang* was not under command and they could do nothing and that the junk stopped yulooing about 300 feet ahead of the steamer and apparently simply allowed herself to be drifted right down upon the bows of the *Kutsang*—that the people on board the junk carelessly and inexcusably stopped rowing and allowed themselves to be drifted down. He thought the Court would see when the evidence for the plaintiffs was called that the state of affairs was entirely different from what was attempted to be put forward on behalf of the *Kutsang*. It would show that they were going across in the direction of Yaumati, which would take them across the bows of the *Kutsang*. When they saw the *Kutsang* coming closer and closer, so far from stopping rowing—which would have been an absolutely insane proceeding—the master of the junk called out to his men to yulo hard and exert all their strength, and that the crew did do their best to scull hard and get safely across the bows of the steamer. The plaintiffs further stated that the steamer was too late in taking measures to go under the junk's stern, that her head went off a little to starboard but not sufficient to clear the junk. Their case was this, that if the *Kutsang* had ported her helm sooner than she did she would have gone safely clear of the junk's stern. The witnesses for plaintiffs would state in their evidence that there was no stopping of the yuloat all. Practically up to the last moment the crew continued sculling. However the *Kutsang* came along and struck the junk on the port side, inflicting considerable damage. Evidence would also, he thought, show that as a result of the collision the tiller of the junk swung round and knocked a man overboard, that the scull was broken to pieces and a piece of it hit a man on the leg.

Evidence was then given for the plaintiffs by Ho Kam, the master of the junk, and his crew.

The hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday when several witnesses were examined for the defendants, including the master of the steamer. His Lordship reserved judgment.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. ROYAL NAVAL YARD C.C.

A cricket match was played at the Happy Valley on 30th ult. between the Craigengower Cricket Club and the Royal Naval Yard Cricket Club, and resulted in a victory for the former.

The following are the scores:—

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.	
R. Pestonji, l.b.w., b Ormsby	19
J. L. Stuart, c Makoyeff, b Ormsby	7
H. Harteem, b Ormsby	0
R. Basa, c Goldenberg, b Ormsby	6
J. H. Ruttonjee, b Denny	1
M. E. Asger, c Makoyeff, b Denny	4
L. E. Lammert, c Denny, b Cole	12
A. E. Asger, l.b.w., b Denny	2
A. Remedios, b Denny	2
G. Remedios, not out	3
J. Pestonji, c Vercoe, b Ormsby	6
Extras	9
Total	71

ROYAL NAVAL YARD CRICKET CLUB.	
Denny, c Basa, b Ruttonjee	3
Pitt, b Lammert	0
Cole, c Ruttonjee, b Lammert	3
Ormsby, run out	11
Brand, c M. E. Asger, b Stuart	9
Vercoe, c Ruttonjee, b Harteem	1
Makoyeff, not out	10
Marques, b Stuart	0
Andrews, b Stuart	0
Harteem, c J. Pestonji, b Stuart	0
Extras	5
Total	42

QUEEN'S COLLEGE v. CHINESE CLUB.

This match was played at the Happy Valley on Saturday, the 3th ult., and resulted in a defeat of the Chinese Club. Appended are the scores:—

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	
J. Bumjahn, b Tsoi Chan Fan	2
H. Fucsoera, not out	40
F. Mootee, c A Wong, b Tsoi Chan Fan	14
H. Tayler, b Tsoi Chan Fan	0
F. Loureiro, c H. K. Leung, b Ling	0
U. Alarakia, b Ah Cheong	5

H. Campos, b Tsoi Chan Fan	1
S. Ezekial, b Tsoi Chan Fan	0
F. Curream, b Ah Cheong	0
O. Curream, c and b Ling	1
M. Joseph, c B. Wong, b Ah Cheong	0
Extras	12

Total 75

CHINESE CLUB.

Hung Kwok Leung, c Tayler, b Bumjahn	1
Tsoi Chan Fan, b Bumjahn	13
Li Sik Ling, c F. Curream, b Bumjahn	0
A. S. Wong, b Bumjahn	0
Sui Kwong, run out	0
Sun Wan Un, b Tayler	0
Wong Sui Cheong, b Tayler	0
B. C. Wong, c Loureiro, b Bumjahn	1
Hung Kwok-wah, b Tayler	0
Lam Kai-ming, c F. Curream, b Bumjahn	0
Tsai Po Lu, not out	0
Extras	0

Total 15

FOOTBALL.

RANGERS v. ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

At the Happy Valley on the 30th ult. the above teams met in a friendly match. Five of the Rangers' team failing to put in an appearance, the start was delayed until 4.30. Substitutes having been obtained for the absentees, the Rangers lined up as follows:—Bailey, goal; H. S. Spurge and S. Holmes, backs; E. R. Herton, R. Lapsley, and Delmery, halves; H. A. Seth, R. Henderson, R. H. Ruby, Taylor, and G. W. Coster, forwards. The Rangers' play showed a great improvement on their recent displays, but combination was still wanting. The half-time score was—Rangers, 1 goal; Army Ordnance, nil. The second half was mostly in favour of the Rangers, who were lucky, however, to score two more goals; the final result being—Rangers, 3 goals; Army Ordnance, nil.

The Ordnance were a poor lot, and the Rangers not many degrees better, their shooting being about as good as the attempts at combination.

The Shield Committee met on the 30th ult. and drew the ties for the competition. Twelve teams had entered. The draw resulted as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

1. Royal Engineers v. H Company, R.W.F.
2. C Company, R.W.F. v. 19th Company, R.A.
3. H.M.S. Orlando v. 34th Company, R.A.
4. H.M.S. Glory v. 2nd Company, R.A.

The following drew byes:—E Company, R.W.F., Hongkong Football Club, Rangers Football Club, and A Company, R.W.F.

The above round must be played off before 7th January, but an extension to 3rd February inclusive will be granted to the Royal Artillery teams that may not arrive here sufficiently early to play off before 7th January.

SECOND ROUND.

- (A) Rangers v. Winner of tie (4).
- (B) A Company, R.W.F. v. Winner of tie (3).
- (C) Winner of tie (2) v. Winner of tie (1).
- (D) Hongkong F.C. v. E Company, R.W.F.

This second round must be played off before 4th February.

THIRD ROUND.

- Winner of tie (C) v. Winner of tie (B).
 - Winner of tie (D) v. Winner of tie (A).
- The first mentioned team in each tie has choice of ground and must provide ball.

We have received from the local agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. two publications issued by the company as souvenirs of the tour through Canada of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The first of these is entitled *The Royal Visit to Canada* and contains a detailed description of the royal train, illustrated with cuts showing the travelling arrangements and the most interesting places traversed by the royal tourists. This is got up with the care and finish bestowed by the C.P.R. Co. on all their publications, and some of the views are charming. The other work is called *Across Canada* and gives the itinerary for the whole trip with maps and detailed information. This also is a very interesting little book. Their Royal Highnesses, we are told, were so pleased with the accommodations that the train employed may be shipped to England for their permanent use.

HONGKONG.

The Harbour Regulations for the forthcoming V.R.C. Regatta are published in the *Gazette*.

Shooting at 200 yards on the Tai Hang range on the 3rd inst., in a police competition, Sergeant Cameron made 48, two short of a possible.

One hundred new rickshas, in addition to the couple of hundred recently inspected and passed, were licensed for street hire on the 3rd inst.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 416 non-Chinese and 235 Chinese to the former, 105 non-Chinese and 1,595 Chinese to the latter.

Two cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony last week, both of enteric fever. The sufferers were Europeans, one on s.s. *Dardanus* who contracted the disease at Kobe.

The approval by H.M. the King of the appointment of the Hon. A. W. Brewin to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. F. H. May is notified in the *Gazette*.

The Chinese musician who was attacked and stabbed repeatedly in the abdomen in a house in Hollywood Road last week by another musician, died in the Government Civil Hospital on the 2nd inst.

The Rev. R. F. Cobbold preached in St. John's Cathedral at evensong on the 1st inst. to a very large congregation. Mr. A. G. Ward was again at the organ, and after the service Madame Freed kindly sang most impressively Cönen's beautiful solo "Come Unto Me."

A pony yoked to a trap bolted from the Metropole Hotel on Wednesday afternoon, and ran for three miles beyond Quarry Bay before a collision with a log of wood lying in the roadway upset the trap and brought the pony to a standstill. The trap was damaged, but the pony remained unhurt.

George Rae, a marine on the U.S.S. *Monadnock*, had a quarrel with a Chinese woman in a house in Ship Street on Wednesday night. The woman ran downstairs to escape violence, and the marine seized a lighted kerosene lamp from a table and made to throw it at her. As he did so the globe fell off and the burning oil ran down his right shoulder and back, setting fire to his clothes. Rae then dropped the lamp and attempted to step over it, with the result that his lower garments also caught fire. He ran shouting down the stairs into the street, where some bluejackets seized the panic-stricken man and attempted to tear the blazing garments off. This, however, merely resulted in severely burnt hands for the plucky sailors, and the incident was assuming a very serious aspect when Constable Pitt ran up and enveloped Rae in a quilt he had snatched from a bed in a house near by. The flames were stifled, and Rae was carried back into the house he had come from, where it was found that he had been terribly burnt about the legs and body. He was removed to the Naval Hospital, and is now progressing favourably.

On Thursday morning the body of a European (male) was found by the police on Shaukiwan Road between Tzi Tzi Mui and the Metropole Hotel, with a bullet through the head and a five-chambered revolver, one chamber of which was discharged, lying within reach of his right hand. The body, which was removed to the mortuary, has been identified as that of George Graham, at one time a member of the Naval Yard Police. The case is evidently one of suicide. Graham came out to Hongkong with the 91st Regiment in 1888, and left the army in the following year to take service with the Naval Yard Police. He was for seven years in that body, and bore an excellent character. He then went to Selangor to fill an engagement as warder in the gaol there, returning to Hongkong eighteen months later to join the Naval Store Department, where he remained for two-and-a-half years. He next took employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and was in their service until within a few days of his death. On Tuesday last he had words with his superiors, and was dismissed. His friends did not notice any change in his manner on account of this incident, but on Wednesday night one of them noticed that he loaded his revolver and put it in his pocket before going out. His dead body was found next morning at half-past three.

An organ recital was given in the Union Church on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Geo. Grumble, assisted by Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Mudie, and Messrs. Ardron, Goldring, and Sharp. Every seat in the body of the church was occupied, and not a few in the galleries. The recital was a most successful one, and each of the various items included in the programme was rendered in a manner that quite justified the large attendance present.

His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal has been pleased to confer on Mr. J. J. Leiria, who has been connected with the Portuguese Consulate General in this Colony for many years, the Knighthood of the Order of Christ. The insignias of the order, a cross and a star, were brought out from Lisbon by Captain Apra of the Portuguese transport *Africa*. This order has been bestowed on Mr. Leiria for gratuitous services rendered to the Portuguese Government at the Consulate.

We regret to have to record the death of an old and much respected Chinese resident of this Colony, in the person of Mr. Choa Chee Bee, who was for over 30 years comprador to the China Sugar Refining Company. The deceased was a Straits-born Chinaman and came to this Colony many years ago. He was noted for his charitable disposition, and was a Justice of the Peace. His illness was of short duration, and he succumbed at the age of 65 years, leaving a large family to mourn his loss.

On Thursday night, the 29th ult., Messrs W. S. Bailey & Co. launched from their works in Kowloon Bay a steam water and cargo boat, to the order of Messrs. Leopold Spatz & Co., agents for Mr. M. T. Figueras, of Manila. The vessel is fully equipped with powerful pump, sluices, bulkheads, etc., and is designed to carry either water or ordinary cargo. She is propelled by compound surface condensing engines giving a speed of 7½ knots per hour, and is intended for service in Manila. The present vessel is a duplicate of one recently built by Messrs Bailey & Co. for another Manila firm.

A rather serious outbreak of fire occurred on the 30th ult. at 189, Queen's Road West, in premises on the ground and first floors occupied by a dealer in medicines and miscellaneous goods. The fire, which spread rapidly, gutting the first two floors and partially destroying the second, was caused through the overheating of a medicine-drying stove. The stock of the medicine-dealer was insured for \$21,000, and the loss will probably be covered by this sum. The damage to the second floor, where a quantity of jewellery was destroyed, is estimated at \$1,400, and is, we are informed, uncovered by insurance.

In view of the success which attended the championship boxing contest held in the City Hall at the beginning of last month, another pugilistic meeting has been arranged to be held on Monday evening next for a purse presented by a club of local gentlemen. A varied programme has already been drawn up, and the different encounters promise to be most interesting; whilst, as for the management, it has deservedly secured the complete confidence of the public and may be looked upon to see the matches carried out in a manner satisfactory alike to contestants and spectators. In the middle-weight class, Privates Sandford and H. Warren of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will face each other. Seaman Howell and Private Howard, R.W.F., feather-weight champion, will meet in a feather-weight encounter; while P. O. Hendrick, champion of Essex, undertakes to stop "Sailor" Smith, who won the light and middle-weight championships of the Colony about a year ago, in six rounds, for a stake of \$300. In addition to the above, there is offered for competition by Mr. Lacock, of the Bay View Hotel, a handsome silver cup. With all these items on the programme, the success of the venture assured.

H.M.S.S. *Endymion* and *Waterwitch* left on the 2nd inst. for Mira Bay.

The fleet of six Italian men-of-war, including the flagship of the Italian Admiral steamed out of the Lyceum Pass at 2 p.m. on the 2nd inst.

The U.S. battleship *Kentucky* left for Amoy on the 3rd inst.

H.M.S. *Orlando* arrived on the 4th inst. from Shanghai.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Joseph Hein (Straits Settlements) has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

M. Edouard Huber, *attaché* of the French School of the Far East, has been charged with a mission of exploration in Southern China.

The *Matin* states that the total casualties of the French force during the China expedition were 433 men, including 53 killed and eight died from wounds.

The *London Gazette* announces:—The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. John Charles Edward Douglas, to be Registrar of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea.

Capt. Tillard, R.N., who was recently out on this station in command of H.M.S. *Dido*, is the step-father of young Lieutenant Cecil, who married Miss Jesse Bain the other day under romantic conditions.

A home paper learns that Mr. Tan Jiak Kim, who recently left London after his visit to England with his father, is engaged to be married to the second daughter of the Chinese Minister in London, H.E. Lo Feng-lu.

A Seoul despatch dated the 20th ult. says that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, has lodged an application with the Korean Government, requesting the construction of branch offices of the Seoul-Fusan telegraph at various important points on the southern coast.

A proclamation of the Shanghai mandarins has been issued informing the public that orders have been received from Governor Nieh, of Soochow, to introduce into Shanghai, in the near future, copper ten-cash pieces (*Tang-shih-tai*), now being coined in the cash mint at Soochow. These ten-cash, or cent pieces have already been introduced into circulation at Canton and Wuchang, with varying success, and the people in Shanghai have also been informed that they are to be allowed to use these ten-cash pieces, in the proportion of one-half ordinary cash and one-half ten-cash pieces, in paying land taxes and *lekin* duties.

H.M. the King held a special Court of Investiture at St. James's Palace at noon on the 29th October. Amongst the recipients of Orders were many who had taken part in actions in South Africa and China. General Sir A. Gaselee was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Indian Empire, and Brigadier-General Reid was made Knight Commander of the Bath. The Distinguished Service Order was conferred upon the following officers who had taken part in the China campaign:—Major J. Phillips, Indian Staff Corps; Captain C.P.G. Griffin, Indian Staff Corps; Captain E. C. Rowcroft, Indian Staff Corps; and Lieutenant F. J. Walwyn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

H.E. Chang Te-yi, formerly First-class Secretary of the Tsungli Yamén and ex-Tutor in English to the Emperor Kwang Hsu, and now appointed Minister to Great Britain is (says the *N.C. Daily News*) a proficient in the English language, having for several years before been an *Attaché* of the Chinese Legation in London. When H.E. returned from abroad in 1897 he was appointed to the Tsungli Yamén, and in the autumn of the same year, previous to the famous year of the Reform Edicts of H.I.M. Kwang Hsu (1898) became English tutor to his Majesty who, at the same time, also took up studies in French under a Manchu colleague of H.E. in the Tsungli Yamén. Subsequently (spring of 1898), owing to want of time, his Majesty, who was then beginning to be fully occupied with his schemes of reform, had to be given up temporarily both English and French lessons. This may have been somewhat fortunate to H.E. Chang Te-yi, for when the storm burst in September of that year, that official passed through unscathed. The latest official work done by the new Minister was under Prince Ching during the peace negotiations last year and this. H.E. acted throughout as Confidential Secretary and Adviser to the Prince, who has rewarded his henchman by strongly recommending and obtaining for him from the Throne H.E.'s new post. With H.E.'s well-known courteousness and suavity, coupled with a good knowledge of English and acquaintance with Western customs and manners, there is no doubt but that H.E. will be just as popular in England as his predecessor.

The French transport *Nive* is on her way from the North with the last of the French troops returning home from China.

The Hamburg-Amerika Linie steamer *Savaria*, specially built for the Pacific, and hitherto used as an ambulance-ship for the German China Expedition, will open the new German line from Hongkong to Japan and Vladivostok. This line, by means of ice breakers, will run all the year round, it is said, and is expected to run all through the winter of 1902 and thereafter.

A report from Changsha, the capital of Hunan, states that, with reference to the new Settlement the Japanese Government is going to establish in that city, the regulations have been mutually agreed upon between the Japanese authorities and Governor Yu Lien-san of Hunan, and that arrangements are being prepared to commence work in the new concession early next spring.

According to more than one of the Paris journals the French Government is still considering the selection of a successor to M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, whose return home in February may be regarded as certain. He intends again to take up his Parliamentary life. The candidates recently put forward (we have recently mentioned their names) are said to have been rejected, and it is believed that the Government intends to send to Indo-China a diplomatist who has held a high position in the Far East, and who is thoroughly conversant with Indo-Chinese affairs. Whatever decision is taken, it is probable that the decree of April 21, 1891, giving the Governor-General considerable powers, will be modified.

The following is from the "F.M.S. Notes" in the *Straits Times*:—It is seldom that the visit of a team from one place to another has the misfortune to end with such a fiasco as that which terminated the visit of the Selangorites to Negri Sembilan last week. Least said, soonest mended; the last half of the old proverb, however, cannot be applied to the billiard table at the Club in Seremban (where these gentlemen dined the last day of their stay), for it is irreparably broken. Unless the cost of repairing the damage is shared amongst all those who were the cause of it, the expense is likely to fall unpleasantly heavily upon the members of the Club, who are comparatively few in number, and many of them could have no sympathy with, or in any way enjoy, the havoc usually made by a "bull in a China shop."

The following diplomatic appointments are announced:—Mr. J. B. Whitehead, Secretary of Legation at Tokyo, to be Secretary of Legation at Brussels; Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be Secretary of Legation at Tokyo; and Mr. W. Beaupré Townley, Second Secretary at Rome, to be Secretary of Legation at Peking. Of the two new nominees to ports in the Far East, Sir Brooke Boothby was nominated an *Attaché* in 1881, and passed a competitive examination early in 1882, another in Public Law a year later. That year, 1883, he was appointed to Athens, and promoted to be a Third Secretary in 1884. He was transferred to Brussels the same year, to Lisbon in 1886, and to Rome, July 16, 1887. He was promoted to be a Second Secretary in 1888; and transferred to Vienna, 1889, to Lisbon 1894, and to Munich 1895, where he acted as *Chargé d'Affaires* on two occasions. He was transferred to Paris at the end of 1896, where he also acted as *Chargé d'Affaires* for a few days. In 1898 he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, whence he is now transferred to Tokyo. Mr. Walter Beaupré Townley, the new Secretary at Peking in succession to Mr. Tower, was nominated an *Attaché* in 1885, passing a competitive examination the same year, and being appointed to Paris the following year. He passed an examination in Public Law in 1889, and was promoted to be a Third Secretary, 1887. He was transferred to Teheran in 1889, and obtained an allowance for knowledge of Persian in 1890. He was transferred to Paris 1892, and promoted to be a Second Secretary the same year. Thence he went to Bucharest 1894, where he acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*, and again to Paris towards the end of the year. He was transferred to Lisbon in 1897, to Berlin in 1898, and to Rome a year later, whence he proceeds to Peking.

It is understood that H.M.S. *Brisk*, after her trip to Penang, will sail for Malta, where she will pay off. The *Brisk* will be relieved by the *Fearless*, just commissioned.

Frank C. Meekin, the American deserter who became an insurgent officer and was after capture sentenced to be shot, has had his sentence commuted to one of twenty years' imprisonment.

M. Gayat, French Vice-Consul at Shanghai, is appointed to Beyrouth, and will be succeeded by M. Deslongchamps-Deville, son of the friend and collaborator of Alphand, to whom all the embellishments of Paris during the last twenty years are due.

The fact that the head of the murderer of Baron von Ketteler was brought to Germany has given rise to some comment, as we have already recorded. Admiral von Tirpitz now explains that the head was brought from China for scientific purposes by a doctor, who proposes to present it to the Pathological Institute.

The first drill of the newly enrolled Straits Chinese Volunteer Company took place at Teluk Ayer, Singapore, on the 26th ult., when all those who had been sworn in turned up and were put through the preliminaries of squad drill. A further large number of Chinese have sent in their names as candidates for enrolment, but, as the number of the Company has to be limited for the present, it will be impossible to accept all the men.

The *Manila Times* of the 23rd ult. says:—Although the report could not be confirmed yesterday, it is announced on very good authority that another official interested in market prices for government departmental requirements will follow the example of the Insular Purchasing Agent, and go to place his orders for the necessary supplies of his department in Hongkong. It is claimed that a saving of from 75 per cent. up can thus be effected. These cases are entirely experimental; but if they prove satisfactory there will, in all probability, be a permanent arrangement made for shipment of certain classes of supplies from Hongkong to these islands by government officials. This action on the part of the authorities will probably still further increase the dissatisfaction felt by the local merchants, who claim that the government should patronise those who so largely contribute to its support.

At noon on the 23rd ult. there returned by the American mail from Hongkong the cricket champions of Shanghai. At the mast-head of the launch *Victoria* floated the flag of the Shanghai Cricket Club with that of the Hongkong Cricket Club below it. Before the tender was made fast, the *N.C. Daily News* records, three ringing cheers and a tiger were given by the large crowd on the pontoon and the lawn adjoining, and the greetings of the vicars by their friends and admirers were hearty and prolonged. On the same night some sixty of their friends entertained the team at dinner at the Shanghai Club, the veteran cricketer Mr. A. P. Wood being in the chair. Mr. Wood proposed the health of the winners, Mr. Farbridge, the captain, replying for cricket, Mr. White for tennis, and Mr. Lanning for swimming, and with toast and song a very joyful evening was spent. Our Shanghai contemporary expresses its gladness that there is no foundation for the story of the improper handling of the ball by Mr. V. Lanning when batting in Shanghai's last innings v. the Straits.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 23rd November.—Re-reels.—Values are nominal with nothing doing. Filatures.—A fairly good demand has ruled in all grades during the fortnight. Latterly, a marked increase of orders is apparent and the fall in Exchange facilitating execution, a considerable quantity of Silk has changed hands at prices varying according to crop. Holders are willing sellers of spot cargo, while on forward contracts concessions are not so readily obtainable. Short-reels.—Earlier in the fortnight about 500 bales have been bought at weakening rates. Latterly, buyers have retired from the market. Waste has ruled extremely dull, and values have weakened without attracting buyers.

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—Prices are advancing, market being brisk. Quotations are:—
Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.75 to \$8.80 pel.
do. " 2, White..... 7.85 to 7.90 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown..... 5.55 to 5.60 "
do. " 2, Brown..... 5.45 to 5.50 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.65 to 8.70 "
do. " 1, White..... 7.75 to 7.80 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown..... 5.40 to 5.45 pel.
do. " 2, Brown..... 5.25 to 5.30 "
Fochow Sugar Candy.....12.75 to 12.80 "
Shekloong.....10.70 to 10.75 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—The upward tendency continues, market being dull. Quotations are:—
Saugon, Ordinary.....\$2.45 to 2.50
" Round, Good quality..... 3.50 to 3.55
" Long..... 3.70 to 3.75
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2..... 2.55 to 2.60
" Garden, " No. 1..... 3.15 to 3.20
" White..... 3.70 to 3.75
" Fine Cargo..... 4.95 to 4.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P & O. steamer *Chusan*, sailed on the 23rd November. For London opt. Glasgow:—30 cases preserves. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—453 bales raw silk. For London:—335 m/boxes tea, 64 bales raw silk, 3 cases silks, 1 case cigars, 1 case screen, 1 case wood tea table, 5 cases empty iron flasks, 6 cases marine clothing. For Marseilles:—30 bales raw silk, 1 case silks, 1 case feathers.

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—A moderate business at steady rates. Stock, about 1,500 bales.
Bombay..... 29.00 to 22.50 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 21.00 to 23.00 "
and Dacca, } "
Shanghai and Japanese, } 27.00 to 28.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo, } 28.50 to 29.00 "
Sale: 800 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 6th December.—Business has been much duller than might have been expected considering the season of the year, but demand is, no doubt, somewhat checked by the consideration of clearance before China New Year. The incessant decline in exchange is also mainly responsible for this unusual depression. Except for a few trifling sales of favourite chops both spot and to arrive, the market appears to be at a complete standstill. Importers, although anxious to push business to a reasonable extent, are not at all inclined to press sales in an uncertain and declining exchange, whilst dealers still holding a fair quantity of yarn from their late heavy purchases can afford to wait developments. Late values have been maintained and the market closes quiet but firm.

The following extract from Messrs. Noel Murray & Co's. Cotton Yarn Report, dated Shanghai the 30th ultimo, may prove interesting to Bombay Spinners:—

"The misfortunes that have beset the local industry almost from the commencement have reached the culminating point, with at least one of the Mills, which has been seized by its mortgagees and advertised for public sale on the 4th proximo. Another is threatened, but it is hoped it may be saved by some process of reconstruction. Meanwhile the surroundings are not at all favourable to these enterprises, and the difficulty they are contending against recalls very much what the pioneer Mills in India had to go through. The apparent impossibility to regulate the price of the Native raw staple is the chief obstacle to success."

Local Spinning:—A concession of about 12 per bale has resulted in the sale of 500 bales No. 10s at \$91½ of the Hongkong, S. W. and Dyeing Mills.

Japanese Yarns are still conspicuous by their absence: the current unfavourable exchange precluding the possibility of any importation in the near future. There has been a small inquiry from Tonquin during the interval for favourite threads of No. 20s.

Raw Cotton.—New season Bengal is coming forward in bulk. The quality of recent importations shows an improvement on the first shipments both in colour and cleanliness. The

market, however, has declined about 50 cents per picul, and about 600 bales superfine machine ginned are reported to have changed hands at from \$23 to \$21½ leaving an unsold stock of about 1,200 bales both old and new on the market. Chinese cotton is dull, the only business of the fortnight being a sale of 200 bales Tungchow at \$28½. Stock about 500 bales (small). Quotations are—Bengal, new \$21 to \$23, old \$18 to \$20, China \$26 to \$28½.

Exchange on India after receding as low as Rs. 135½ closes to-day at Rs. 137½ for T.T. and Rs. 137½ for Post, on Shanghai 73½ and on Yokohama 10½ per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ending 30th ultimo, viz.:—

Indian:—Total sales 3,100 bales comprising 25 bales No. 6s., 740 bales No. 10s., 55 bales No. 12s., 450 bales No. 16s., and 1,830 bales No. 20s., prices showing an advance of half to one Tael and market closing steady. The unsold stock was estimated at 45,000 bales with about 20,000 bales uncleared in the hands of Chinese dealers.

Japanese:—Total sales about 750 bales on the basis of Tls. 87½ to 89½ for No. 16s., and Tls. 87½ to 89 for No. 20s., prices showing an increase of one to two Taels and market closing strong. No. 16s., were in more inquiry.

Local:—Market firm, the high prices demanded for Indian spinnings strengthening the Mills, and sales to the extent of about 3,000 bales were effected on the basis of Tls. 78 to 80 for No. 10s., Tls. 80 to 81½ for No. 12s., Tls. 81½ to 83 for No. 14s., and Tls. 84 to 85 for No. 16s., market closing strong.

COALS.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—Large time contracts of Japanese are reported; terms private; other kinds neglected.

Cardiff.....\$19.00 to 20.00, weak, ex ship, nominal
Australian \$21.00 to 22.50 ex godown, nominal
Yubari Lump.....\$12.00 to 12.50 ex godown, nominal

Miki Lump.....\$10.00 ex ship, nominal
Moji Lump.....\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, quiet
Hongay double } 10.50 ex godown
screened } "
Hongay Lump..... 8.50 ex ship } nominal
Hongay Dust..... 6.00 "
Briquettes.....16.00 "

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....\$74.00 to \$114.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. 2.10 to 2.15
7 lbs. 2.20 to 2.30
8.4 lbs. 2.80 to 3.40
9 to 10 lbs. 3.45 to 4.55
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.35 to 2.60
58 to 60 " 3.05 to 4.00
64 to 66 " 4.05 to 5.60
Fine..... 5.15 to 7.45
Book-folds 4.15 to 6.15
Victoria Lawns—12 yards..... 0.73 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y 1.80 to 1.80
7lbs. (32 ") 1.85 to 2.15
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs. 1.82½ to 2.02½
7lbs. (32 "), " 2.72½ to 3.20
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) 2.80 to 3.40
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to } 4.00 to 6.80
16 lbs. }

FANCY COTTONS—
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to } 1.45 to 3.50
8 lbs }

Brocades—Dyed..... — to —
Chintzes—Assorted..... — to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.22 to 0.50
Velveteens—18 in. 0.21 to 0.26

per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk — to —
WOOLENS—per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops 0.62½ to 1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 3.00

per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 6.35 to 8.10
Assorted..... 6.45 to 8.20
Camlets—Assorted.....12.00 to 30.75
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches Assorted, 11.00 to 17.00
Orleans—Plain..... — to —

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	2.50	to 4.00
METALS—		
Iron—Nail Rod	4.35	to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.35	to —
Swedish Bar	7.00	to —
Small Round Rod	4.80	to —
Hoop 1 to 1 1/2 in.	5.75	to —
Wire 15/25	8.25	to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50	to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	8.00	to —
Australian	7.80	to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	41.00	to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	40.50	to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	40.00	to —
Composition Nails	65.00	to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	42.00	to —
Tin	69.25	to —
SUNDRIES—		
Tin-Plates	7.50	to —
Steel 1 to 1 1/2	6.25	to —
New Chops 14/20 oz.	—	to —
Quicksilver	174.00	to —
Window Glass	4.75	to —
Kerosene Oil	2.30	to —

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—Business has continued very dull and uninteresting during the past week, and there is nothing special to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled steady with small sales at \$622 1/2. The London rate has declined to £63. 5s. Od. Nationals are offering at \$27.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are offering at \$342 1/2, and China Traders at \$53. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 180. Yangtszes continue on offer at \$130. Cantons have been placed at \$155.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Small parcels of Hongkongs are in the market at \$365. China Fires continue in request at \$86 1/2.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at \$35 1/2. Indo-Chinas are on offer at \$146. China and Manilas have sold at \$62 and \$62 1/2, and further shares can probably be had at the latter rate. Douglasses have sold at \$47, and a few more shares are wanted. Star Ferries are obtainable at \$24 (old) and \$94 (new). Shell Transports have sold at £2. 15s. Od.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are quiet at \$151. Luzons can be placed at \$22.

MINING.—Punjoms have advanced to \$5 1/2. Jebebus continue on offer at \$4 1/2. Raubs are neglected at \$12 sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quiet with some sellers at \$292 1/2. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are steady at \$96. New Amoy Docks can be placed at \$25.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold at \$195 and have further sellers. Kowloon Lands are quiet at \$34. West Points are neglected at \$65 with probable sellers. Hongkong Hotels have sold at \$140 and more shares are in the market at this rate. Orientes are quiet at \$56. Humphreys Estates continue on offer at \$14.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have declined to Tls. 45 1/2, Internationals to Tls. 30, Soy Chees to Tls. 250, and Yahlongs to Tls. 1. Hongkong Cottons are easier with sellers at \$15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have eased off to \$22 with sellers. A. S. Watsons are wanted at \$15 1/2 ex div. of 50 cents per share paid on the 4th instant. Electrics (old) have sold and are wanted at \$13. The new shares are quiet at \$6 1/2. Ices sold at \$195, and Ropes at \$175. Campbell Moores are wanted at \$21, and United Asbestos at \$9 1/2. China Providents are offering at \$9.85.

MEMOS.—Dairy Farm Company, Limited, extraordinary general meeting on the 14th instant. Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., extraordinary general meeting on the 11th instant to consider a proposal for the profitable utilisation of the ground on the Reclamation in front of the Hotel.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	(\$622 1/2 sales L'don, £63. 5s.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
B. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1.10, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$21, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$38.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.5, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$151.
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 130.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 1.
Hongkong	\$100	\$15, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$11.
Fenwick & Co., Ge.	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$22, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$61.
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$280, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$8, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$140, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$195, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$96.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$175, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$292 1/2, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$155, sales
China Fire	\$20	\$86 1/2, buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$33, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$365, sellers
North China	\$25	Tls. 180, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$342 1/2, sellers
Yangtsze	\$60	\$130, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$195, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$14, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$34.
West Point Building	\$50	\$65.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$22, buyers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$47, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$325.
Jebebu	\$5	\$44, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4 1/2	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$5 1/2.
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1 1/2, sellers
Raubs	18	\$12, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6 1/2	\$25, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$56.
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$62 1/2.
China Mutual Pref.	\$10	£10.
Do. Ordinary	£7.10	£7. 10s.
Do. Bonus	£5	£5.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47, buyers
Il., Canton and M.	\$15	\$35 1/2.
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$146, sellers
Shel. Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£2. 15s. Od., sales
Star Ferry	\$10	(\$21, \$9 1/2, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$1.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9 1/2, buyers
Do	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$20 1/2, buyers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10.
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15, ex div., buyers

VERNON & SMYTH, brokers.

SHANGHAI, 27th November (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). A fair amount of business has been done, chiefly in Dock shares. MARINE INSURANCE.—North China shares changed hands

at Tls. 185. Yangtszes are wanted at \$130. FIRE INSURANCE.—No local business is reported. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co. There has been a decline in shares. Business was done at Tls. 106 to 108 cash, 109/107 for November, 107 for December, 108; 107; for January and 114 for February. SUGARS.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were sold at Tls. 77.50, 78 cum div., and China Sugar Refining shares at \$152. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares changed hands at Tls. 9.50 to 9.00 cash, 9.35 to 9.10 for December, 9.10 for January and 9.25 to 9.30 for March. The closing cash rate is 9.00 with sellers. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co. Shares went down on a rumour that there would be no interim dividend paid, but recovered later on. Cash shares were sold at Tls. 255 to 250, recovering to 255, November shares at 257.50 to 250, closing at 255, December shares at 260 to 252.50, closing at 257.50, January shares at 262.50 to 25, March shares at 270 to 265, April shares at 270 and May shares at 270. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were placed at Tls. 295 to 297.50. LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at Tls. 100. INDUSTRIAL.—International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 3th September have been published for the meeting of shareholders convened for the 28th current. The net profits amount to \$21,587.75, which is equal to 2.56 per cent. on the paid up capital. This has been written off the debit brought forward, reducing it to Tls. 142,049.12. In the previous year there was a loss on Working Account of Tls. 100,287.43. The Company's Bankers have given notice to terminate the overdraft on the 31st January next. The Directors propose to issue a Debenture Loan for Tls. 500,000 bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. They also propose to ask the shareholders to reconstruct the Co. and reduce the paid up capital from Tls. 838,400 to Tls. 628,800, devoting the difference, Tls. 209,600, to writing off the debit balance and depreciation on Plant and Machinery, reported in the stock. Laou-kung-mow shares are wanted. Yah-loong Cotton Mill Co. The Mill is advertised for sale by public auction on the 4th December. Shares were sold, and are wanted at Tls. 1.00. China Flour Mill shares changed hands at Tls. 44; Shanghai Pulp and Paper shares at Tls. 107 cash and 110 for March; S. Moutrie and Co. shares at \$55. TRUS AND CARGO BOATS. Co-operative Cargo Boat shares were sold for February at Tls. 142.50. MISCELLANEOUS.—Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Co. Shares changed hands at Tls. 340 cash, 340 for November, 345-342.50 for December, 355 for February, 365 for March, and 360 365 for April. Hall and Holtz shares were sold at \$36 37.50, and Astor House Hotel shares at \$285 cash, 295/285 for December, 290 for 15th January, 285 290 for 31st January, and 300 for March.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 6th December.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1 10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.31
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.35
ON GERMANY.—On demand	
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	137 1/2
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	137 1/2
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
ON MANILA.—On demand	2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	1 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	1 1/2
ON HAI PHONG.—On demand	1 1/2
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 1/2
ON NGKOK.—On demand	60 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	56
BAR SILVER per oz.	25 1/2

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Hitachi Maru* (str.), *Wakasa Maru* (str.).

FOR LONDON.—*Ballaarat* (str.), *Borneo* (str.), *Achilles* (str.), *Glaucus* (str.), *Deucalion* (str.), *Peleus* (str.), *Glenroy* (str.), *Hitachi Maru* (str.), *Wakasa Maru* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Izion* (str.), *Patroclus* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Ville de la Ciotat* (str.), *Hitachi Maru* (str.), *Wakasa Maru* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Stuttgart* (str.), *Suevia* (str.), *Nuernberg* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Ambria* (str.), *Suevia* (str.), *Serbia* (str.), *Sambia* (str.), *C. Ferd. Laeisz* (str.), *Nuernberg* (str.), *Strassburg* (str.).

FOR TRIESTE.—*Austria* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Tacoma* (str.), *Pakling* (str.), *Riojun Maru* (str.), *Iyo Maru* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.), *Tartar* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Acara* (str.), *Kurdistan* (str.), *Athens* (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—*Thyra* (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Taiyuan* (str.), *Kumano Maru* (str.), *Eastern* (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Milke Maru* (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—*Bormida* (str.).

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 6th December.—Freights continue as last reported. From Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents last; to Philippines, 24 cents; to Java, 24 cents per picul. Coal freights are weak. Moji to Hongkong, \$1.90; to Singapore, \$2.25 per ton. Mororan to Hongkong, \$3 per ton.

The following are the settlements:—

Salamanca—British steamer, 833 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.90 per ton.

Devonshire—British steamer, 2,364 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Tyr—Norwegian steamer, 1,417 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.10 per ton.

Baku Standard—British steamer, 2,375 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.25 per ton.

Calliope—British steamer, 2,498 tons, Mororan to Hongkong, \$3 per ton.

An Indo-China N. Co.'s steamer, Hongay to Saigon, private terms.

Heinrich Menzell—German steamer, 989 tons, Chinkiang and Wuhu to Canton, 20 cents per picul for rice and 48 cents per picul ground nuts.

Elita Nossack—German steamer, 1,152 tons, Chinkiang and Wuhu to Canton, 20 cents per picul for rice and 48 cents per picul ground nuts.

Hans Menzell—German steamer, 1,695 tons, Chinkiang and Wuhu to Canton, 20 cents per picul for rice and 48 cents per picul ground nuts.

Emma—German steamer, 1,651 tons, Chinkiang and Wuhu to Canton, 19 cents per picul for rice and 48 cents per picul ground nuts.

Telemachus—British steamer, 1,340 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Nanyang—German steamer, 982 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 24 cents per picul.

Pakistan—British steamer, 1,235 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.

Picciola—German steamer, 875 tons, Saigon to two ports Philippines, 28 cents per picul.

Hansa—German steamer, 1,201 tons, Saigon to Tjilatjap, 31 cents per picul.

Amara—British steamer, 1,566 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 25 and 20 cents per picul.

Hermann Menzell—German steamer, 1,004 tons, Singapore to Hongkong, \$10,000 option Shanghai, \$13,000 in full.

Madeleine Rickmers—German steamer, about 2,500 d.w., monthly, 6/6 months, at \$8,100 per month.

Saphir—Norwegian steamer, monthly, 12 months, private terms.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

December—

2, *Elita Nossack*, German str., from Canton.

2, *Loongmoon*, German str., from Shanghai.

2, *Olimpo*, Austrian str., from Moji.

2, *Woosung*, British str., from Shanghai.

3, *Apenrade*, German str., from Haiphong.

3, *Doris*, Norwegian str., from Hamburg.

3, *Hanoi*, French str., from Haiphong.

3, *Hillgren*, British str., from Manila.

3, *Onsang*, British str., from Java.

3, *Phra C. Klao*, British str., from Bangkok.

4, *Ailsa Craig*, British str., from Moji.

4, *Chiyuen*, American str., from Shanghai.

- 4, *Choysang*, British str., from Canton.
- 4, *Fushun*, British str., from Canton.
- 4, *Milke Maru*, Japanese str., from Y'hama.
- 4, *Orlando*, British cruiser, from Woosung.
- 4, *Protector*, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
- 4, *Sado Maru*, Jap. str., from Singapore.
- 4, *Singan*, British str., from Shanghai.
- 5, *Ballaarat*, British str., from Shanghai.
- 5, *Chinkiang*, British str., from Wuhu.
- 5, *Daijin Maru*, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
- 5, *Formosa*, British str., from Swatow.
- 5, *Hoihao*, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 5, *Kurdistan*, British str., from Fouchow.
- 5, *Thea*, German str., from Haiphong.
- 6, *Cressy*, British cruiser, from Mirs Bay.
- 6, *Flandria*, German str., from Canton.
- 6, *Gaelic*, British str., from San Francisco.
- 6, *Kwongsang*, British str., from Chefoo.
- 6, *Loosok*, German str., from Bangkok.
- 6, *Loongsang*, British str., from Manila.
- 6, *Riojun Maru*, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 6, *Tiger*, German gunboat, from Pakhoi.
- 6, *Tingsang*, British str., from Hongay.
- 6, *Tsurugisan Maru*, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 6, *Yikssang*, British str., from Shanghai.
- 6, *Yuensang*, British str., from Manila.

DEPARTURES.

- 1, *Ness*, British str., for Moji.
- 1, *Tientsin*, British str., for Kobe.
- 2, *Endymion*, British cruiser, for Mirs Bay.
- 2, *Ernest Simons*, French str., for Europe.
- 2, *Z. Portuguese* gunboat, for Macao.
- 2, *Elba*, Italian cruiser, for Home.
- 2, *Fieramosa*, Italian cruiser, for Home.
- 2, *Kaga Maru*, Japanese str., for Seattle.
- 2, *Lombardia*, Italian cruiser, for Shanghai.
- 2, *Marco Polo*, Italian cr., for Shanghai.
- 2, *Vesuvio*, Italian cruiser, for Shanghai.
- 2, *Vettor Pisani*, Italian flagship, for Home.
- 2, *Waterwitch*, British s.s., for Mirs Bay.
- 2, *Yarra*, French str., for Shanghai.
- 3, *Catherine Apcar*, Brit. str., for Calcutta.
- 3, *Cheangchow*, British str., for Amoy.
- 3, *Duke of Fife*, British str., for Tacoma.
- 3, *Elita Nossack*, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
- 3, *Formosa*, British str., for Swatow.
- 3, *Jacob Diederichsen*, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
- 3, *Kentucky*, American battleship, for Amoy.
- 3, *Kohsichang*, German str., for Bangkok.
- 3, *Machaon*, British str., for London.
- 3, *Paluse*, British str., for Amoy.
- 3, *Quarta*, German str., for Chinkiang.
- 3, *Richmond*, British str., for Sourabaya.
- 3, *Trym*, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
- 3, *Woosung*, British str., for Canton.
- 4, *Anping Maru*, Jap. str., for Coast Ports.
- 4, *Athenian*, British str., for Vancouver.
- 4, *Diamante*, British str., for Manila.
- 4, *Doris*, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
- 4, *Hillgren*, British str., for Shanghai.
- 4, *Sandakan*, German str., for Kudat.
- 4, *Thales*, British str., for Coast Ports.
- 4, *Whampoa*, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, *China*, German str., for Saigon.
- 5, *Chiyuen*, American str., for Canton.
- 5, *Choysang*, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, *Hanoi*, French str., for Haiphong.
- 5, *Loyal*, German str., for Sourabaya.
- 5, *Mara Kolb*, German str., for Moji.
- 5, *Rajaburi*, German str., for Bangkok.
- 5, *Singan*, British str., for Canton.
- 6, *Apenrade*, German str., for Hoihow.
- 6, *Kutsang*, British str., for Hongay.
- 6, *Sado Maru*, Japanese str., for Japan.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong, from Nagasaki, Mrs. Nissen, Messrs. Sherakawa and Dukumatsu Nisida; from Shanghai, Mrs. D. Gove, Mrs. K. W. Mounsey, Mrs. E. J. de Senna, Mrs. J. G. Pereira Mr and Mrs. C. M. de Senna, Miss M. Dunne, Messrs. P. V. Morgan, J. W. Earle, H. S. Blake, A. J. de Souza, W. H. Barham, J. W. Taylor, W. V. Robinson, V. B. King, W. Holliday, Buxton, Bareley, P. Dukewitch, Dallas, R. Lann, Leroux, D. Bianchetti and Manoli; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Sisters Vitaline and M. Anguste; from Shanghai, Messrs. Shaohar and Legros; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. K. Nagakawa; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Waga Koga; from Shanghai, Mr. Derra; for Bombay, from Shanghai, Lieut.-Col. Dickie; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. Ollivier, Robert and Meignotte; from Shanghai, Dr. Cognacq, Messrs. Geo. Butler, L. Mouglin,

Diske, Kassianoff, Grossberg, Burton Kreyer, Develay, Mercier, Sinab, Bonissoux, Lebrun, Ginsbourg, Marchand, Lahuppe, Petit Louis and Foulon.

Per *Yarra*, for Hongkong, from Bombay, Mr. Nurndin; from Colombo, Messrs. Delineau, Paulin and Paulouin; from Singapore, Mr. Atano; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Doudhin, Messrs. Lecot, C. Koebelen, Michel, Ignace and Plantie; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. Guy Delorme; from Port Said, Miss Kur-lowitz; from Colombo, Baron de Belleseize, Messrs. d'Azededo, d'Almeida, Kupert, Jos Honorah, Bianchi and Rev. Lonat; from Singapore, Mr. Reussen; from Saigon, Mr. Smith; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Messrs. Ohtaku and Ohiro; for Yokohama, from Saigon, Mr. Lanne.

Per *Singan*, from Shanghai, Mr. Thos. McLellan.

Per *Sado Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. M. Holliday, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy, Master G. Piercy and Miss M. Piercy, Mr. and Mrs. P. McIntyre, Messrs. E. M. Hogg, W. Johnson, H. W. Gleming, F. Pickwick, T. Beyn, T. Morrison, Boyce and H. W. Franks; for Kobe, Messrs. F. Stone, A. Masugi and A. Miyake; for Yokohama, Mr. H. Bentford, Dr. M. Ikoma, Major M. Watanabe, Baron N. Kanda, Messrs. H. Okumura, Y. Fukuda, and Mrs. Isutada.

Per *Formosa*, from Swatow, Mrs. Primrose and Miss Laidler.

Per *Ballaarat*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. and (2) Misses Cameron, Mrs. G. C. Master, Messrs. Hugo A. Koehler, A. F. Stoeger, A. R. Thistlethwaite, J. C. Pinna, R. C. Phillips, H. S. King and J. O. De Carbonel; for Marseilles, Mr. Hugo Benedix; for Brindisi, Messrs. G. B. Wilson and A. G. Woolley; for London, Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Hillman, R.N., Dr. Wiseman and Mr. W. Moxon.

DEPARTED.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila, Mrs. and (2) Misses Flores, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Galbraith and child, Mrs. Suffert, Mrs. S. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Earnshaw and Master Earnshaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Weltner, Mr. and Mrs. Marquardt, Misses Avelino, Jerome, Flores (2), Landell and Hobbs, Dr. Winslow, Major Stevens, Messrs. E. G. Shields, W. S. Bailey, E. Sellers, C. H. Williams, R. Hunter, F. White, W. L. Pattenden, W. H. Coons, J. E. Kruger, L. Roca, W. C. Hunter, S. F. Smith, W. G. Chase, Geo. Sutherland, A. Macozzoza, M. H. Samson, C. W. Jones, D. N. Hanna, T. Shin, K. Matsukata, K. Miyaura and K. Nishijima and Master Williams.

Per *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, &c., Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hand and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mihara and two children, Mr. T. J. Nicklin, Mrs. S. Yamamoto and Miss Shimomi.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Dr. Thoulon, Revs. Martinet and Turlin, Messrs. J. J. Lillie and J. Trevoux; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis, Misses Marmion and Worts, Drs. H. C. Falkins and A. Charnatz, and Mr. Hamnerky; for Marseilles, Messrs. Laglaize, L. Plane, G. McCallum, Stolle, F. Canonge, P. Cantoni, V. Michel, P. Meyer, F. Vitel and J. Potard.

Per *Yarra*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. H. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Veccajee and child, Marquis Palavicima, Messrs. G. Leebert, N. N. Poleakoff, Michel, Joseph, S. Schech, R. Lam, and I. Weinstein; for Nagasaki, Mrs. and Miss Goldenberg and five children, and Mr. N. Shemida.

Per *Athenian*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gove, Miss Lucy Clemsis, Capt. Bland, R.A., Messrs. C. H. Barrett, U.S.N., and A. J. Kent, R.A.; for St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Bottroff and infant; for Petrolia, Mr. D. G. McNaughton; for Bay City, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Snuggs and three children.

Per *Sado Maru*, for Japan, Messrs. J. J. Connell, F. Stone, Deltor, H. Bentford and A. Dawoodjee, Baron N. Kondo, Dr. M. Ikoma, Major M. Watanabe, Messrs. H. Okumura, Ishiwara, Terada, Yamakami, A. S. Masugi, A. Miyaki and Y. Fukuda, Mrs. Morita and Mrs. Isutada.

Printed and published by ALFRED CUNNINGHAM for the Concerned, at 14, Des Vaux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.